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THE FREEDMEN.

Meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

AN OVERFLOWING ATTENDANCE.

What the Society has Accomplished.

INSTRUCTIVE STATISTICS.

Addresses of Major General O. O. Howard, J. L. Langston, Esq., Rev. J. B. Bittinger, Prof. Henry Highland Garnett.

Last evening an exceedingly interesting meeting, in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Commission of Western Pennsylvania, was held in the Third Presbyterian Church, (Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor) Sixth avenue. The meeting was called at the instance of the Home Missionary Society of the New School Presbyterian Church, into which the Commission had been merged, and attracted an immense audience, which filled to overflowing the commodious edifice in which it assembled.

The exercises commenced at 7½ o'clock with a voluntary by the choir, after which Rev. J B. Clark invoked the Divine Blessing upon the enterprise and the ministers, officers and members of the church which had assumed the responsibility of carrying out the object for which it was organized.

Rev. F. A. Noble read the nine hundred and thirty-second hymn, in the singing of which the choir and congregation joined. At the conclusion of this service, Rev. Mr. Noble, in a few pertinent remarks, introduced to the audience, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau who delivered the following address:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Cochin, in his resumè of the results of emancipation, asks: "How is a slave raised to the ranks of a freeman? By three degrees—religion, family, property. How does the freeman descend to the level of a slave? By losing property, family, religion."

Now, these three "essential goods," as he calls them, imply education. It is not enough to establish the *rights* of men *to the exercise* of these important elements of civilization. There must be *motive power* brought to bear to secure the proper sanctity of the family; to secure the establishment of a pure religion, free from the debasing influence of superstition, and to render property in any degree permanent or valuable in its possession. The motive power, this awakening, living preserving force, is education.

HISTORIC VIEW OF HIS EDUCATION.

After emancipation in the several West India islands, a colonist wrote thus: "Great indulgence is needed towards those who have experienced in their lives both the weight of the chains of slavery and the boundless joys of freedom. Their memories are not sufficiently effaced for them to continue to seek the enjoyment of idleness after a long day of labor; but it will be the fault of the colonists if the *children* of those men are suffered to grow to become a reproach and danger to the country." So it will be our fault *if the children* of the late slaves are not educated. Education has accomplished in the West India islands, and has brought it to pass everywhere, in process of time, succeeding emancipation, the greatest results. The emancipated have themselves been benefited by it, but their next succeeding generation have especially exhibited the fruits of educational work. Wherever this work has been neglected, or in any way hindered by the governing classes, the degrees of progress have been very small.

The history of Africa, till with sixty or seventy years, presents a gloomy picture. Historians settled down upon the conviction that the difficulty was organic, and the great mass of writers who based their reasonings solely upon the material wants of men, constantly enunciated the doctrine of the actual inferiority of the black man, and the utter folly of attempting to raise him to positions that God never fitted him to occupy. Race after race, people after people, have had the chains of slavery stricken from their limbs, and have had the appliances of civilization brought to bear upon them, until they have been raised from superstition, ignorance and crime to high plains of development. Yet with reference to Africa it could all the time be said "Darkness coverth the land and gross darkness the people." The supposed causes of this perpetual night are traceable to the neglect of the exercise of the same appliances that gradually brought England from barbarism to civilization. I mean the usual appliances of Christian civilization, as missions, colonization, commerce, with their schools, churches and press. Drawing their inferences from the almost endless night of Africa, men declare to me frequently that if the negroes in this country could be separated completely from all contact with the whites, they would gradually descend in the scale of civilization, give birth to new superstitions and idolatries, and, in process of time, become what their ancestors were, a most unhappy and degraded people. If this be true, it proves nothing, unless it can be demonstrated that such will not be the result with other races and people. How is it with all those nations that have risen to pinacles of grandeur, and then declined in every essential of civilization. and now are only known in past history?

How is it with church organisms that once had the pure, simple gospie, but now exhibit but faint traces of it, merely a mass of superstitions and heathen rites? If it be true that they would gravitate downward by themselves, so much greater is the necessity of never cutting them loose from the civilizing influences that have now become their portion? Fortunately, they are so thoroughly intermingled with men from every part of the world, they are so thoroughly in possession of the English language, so well moulded and developed by our Christian systems, so deeply imbued with the grand spirit of our liberty-making institutions, that a separation, an isolation like that spoken of is an absolute impossibility, a mere hypothesis. They are among us, they are of us, and they will no doubt continue with us to the end, so that the sooner we trample upon mere prejudice and folly the better.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE—MISSIONARY EFFORTS AND OTHER MEANS OF ENLIGHTENMENT.

Within seventy years the slave trade has been abolished. Civilized nations have taken active measures to reclaim captives from mid-ocean, missionary efforts have been unremitting, from Europe and America; the Republic of Liberia has been established, and emancipation has transpired in the British, (1833) French, 1, (1860) 2, (1848) Danish, (1848) Swedish, (1846) and Dutch (1862) colonies, and lately in the United States. In Liberia and at the English and American stations along the coast, the people have the advantage of the English language, and the English literature with the good influences which must always flow from them. These places are now becoming not only the *nuclei* of every kind of positive christian work, but also the centers of trade, so that commerce, too, is bringing out and exercising its wonderful civilizing forces.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN AFRICA.

Most remarkable facts are brought us from Africa; the establishment of schools and colleges, the inflowing of people from the interior brought under the influence of civilized people, and the outflowing of thousands of streams of civilization more or less pure. We learn that the eagerness for Gospel instruction is so great in interior towns that the people restrain the missionaries from leaving them to visit other places, fearing they will not return, and give them the greatest attention.

We have seen that till the beginning of this century, there was a deep, impenetrable gloom hanging over the African people. During this century, those who have been torn from their native shores, and carried away to different quarters of the globe, and sold to American and European masters, are, through their children, blessing those who have injured them; and these children are returning to the land of their fathers laden with knowledge, with language, and with the Bible, to carry good tidings of great joy to their friends in the very regions of darkness.

Now, what further part are we Americans to act in this great work that is being accomplished? We brought the negroes here as slaves, yet, in the providence of God, in spite of laws to the contrary, in spite of prejudices and hatred growing out of a false system, in spite of the evil passions and appetites that slavery has engendered, great benefits have been conferred upon the slaves, so that it is but a wound which liberty will probe, which education, good management and good government will heal.

STATUS FROM AN EDUCATIONAL POINT OF VIEW.

In an educational point of view what is the present status of the negro in *this* country? To give any tangible idea upon this subject, it would be necessary to enter extensively into details, giving the number of schools, scholars, teachers, etc.

Even this would give no complete view of the educational work, for in freedom men and women learn what they could not know in slavery. More mechanics are learning trades. They are fighting against trades-unions composed of all races but theirs. The school of poverty is leading thousands and thousands to self-reliance, to frugality, to the saving of their small earnings. They are learning to traffic, they are purchasing lands and providing for their cultivation, and they are learning how to govern as well as to be governed. Very many churches, every Southern Legislature, every convention, every political club, must be regarded as a positive source of knowledge. Newspapers from the North, that a few years ago could not penetrate into the Southern States, are now read night after night in rooms filled with colored men. No doubt prejudiced men even in Washington can entertain you by the day with stories of the listless, careless habits of some negro, and of his general worthlessness; yet the fact that in a population of upwards of 30,000 colored people, less than one thousand are indigent is remarkable. Notwithstanding these hopeful signs, with the highest possible estimate of the number of pupils brought within the influence of instruction, still the fact stares us in the face that only about one-tenth of the colored population has yet been reached by the schools. We know from experience that three years of training cannot produce scholars. Few are able yet to pass the ordinary primary college examinations. Two millions, at least, of people cannot to-day read the word of God. While we claim for them every right that belongs to men, still we cannot help pondering upon the dangers to liberty, to Christianity, to civilization necessarily wrapped up in such a mass of ignorance.

The enemies of education, the enemies of freedom, the enemies of man, never cease to harp upon this string: "The ignorance of the masses of the colored people." I know they are largely responsible for it, and they strive to perpetuate this ignorance by burning school houses, by ostracising teachers, by a perpetual effort to establish their theory of the absolute inferiority of the negro; by the very tones of voice that deny him the right of mahhood, by every species of intimidation and opposition, from malicious lying to open blows, often culminating in riot and murder. Still, the hard fact remains. How plain, then, is the duty of the friends of humanity to acquaint themselves with the situation as it is, that they may bring every possible influence to bear to multiply the means of knowledge.

EDUCATION—ITS NECESSITY.

In order to feel forcibly the necessity of educating the masses of the negroes, one should travel considerably through the South, and visit different assemblages. The contrast between those schools which have been in operation for the past three years under good teachers, and those recently established, is sure to attract attention. Schools like the one in Atlanta, Ga., exhibit remarkable fruits. The modest, quiet and orderly deportment of the pupils, their culture in singing, in reading, or reciting, indicate the fact not only that they are rising, but that they have already risen far enough to exhibit fair acquirements and good promise for the future. The effect of such a school is remarkable upon the people. The families from which the scholars come have gathered in a little of the "line upon line" and "precept upon precept," which have proved so beneficial to the children. Where schools have never been established, where neither parents nor children have ever been gathered into any kind of school, these poor people exhibit far less intelligence.

Their religious meetings in such places are apt to afford noisy exhibitions of mesmeric excitement instead of sound and joyful Christian demonstrations. Many ministers assume to preach who impart little or no information, but merely, by their manner, work themselves and their people into a sort of frenzy, difficult to describe, and very objectionable.

When visiting three of the Southern Legislatures I listened to speeches from colored men that subjected them to ridicule, not from a want of good sense in their speeches but from their inability to speak the English language correctly. Every good man sympathizes with them, and makes all due allowance for the errors exhibited.

I am glad to be able to state that many colored members of the Legislature exhibited not only fine native talent but no small degree of culture as displayed in the poor language which they used.

EDUCATION—ITS NECESSITY AS PROTECTION

At Bastrop, Texas, a colored man came into the office of the Bureau Agent, and begged the agent to go with him and help him sell his cotton. He could not read the figures on the scale-beam and said that unless the officer was with him the trader was sure to deceive him. A modicum of knowledge would have afforded him protection.

Bad men, not including the technical carpet-bagger and scallawag, have gone into Southern States for the purpose of robbing these poor people of their honest earnings. Every species of fraud is resorted to, and too often with considerable success.

One may study society in the schools, in the churches, at the places of trade, on the plantations, in the houses, in political gatherings, on the steamers, or elsewhere, and from every possible point of view, the necessity of education is constantly exhibited. Mentally, morally and spiritually this need makes itself seen and felt.

Northern men who are generous in their contributions, wish to know why the southern people, white and colored, cannot provide for the education of their children. The answer is simple. On the part of those willing to educate them, there is an inability; and on the part of those able, there is an unwillingness. But is the hindrance in the way of the loyal Legislatures so taxing the property as to carry into execution a thorough system of common schools in each State? Why should northern people be called upon for voluntary contributions to carry forward the work of education, when this is the case? The answer to this is, that it is the people that make up the State. If they are impoverished, the State is impoverished.

The political condition of these several States has been such as to prevent capital and capitalists from moving in that direction. Therefore, any system of schools is at present but a skeleton without sinews or muscles. Under a quiet and orderly administration, which we now expect, we shall see a marked change in a single year. The land, the climate, and the boundless resources of the South, will soon attract a tide of immigration from its accustomed highways. Men and means will give a new life and energy to that country, and established school systems will gradually be set in active operation. Then why not wait until this state of things shall be brought to pass, without endeavoring to do for the people what they ought to do for themselves. The answer is, if we wait we will be likely to wait forever.

To bring property holders to put any faith in the education of negro children, it requires a practical demonstration, first of its *possibility*, and next of its *utility*, to the recipients themselves. This has been done by the actual establishment of schools that are at present accomplishing what we claimed for those children.

Such schools have been established in nearly all the cities and villages of the South, and prejudice and opposition are now giving way. Yet, my friends, we are still in *medias res*. To stop now is an unhappy surrender.

During the war, in '62, when I was wounded, and when my brother was carried home on a stretcher, a copperhead lady said to my staunch old step-father, who never ceased to support the army and the country: "Now, sir, I guess you have got enough of it." Such is the cry of the weak and the wicked in the midst of every battle. This battle for education is a great struggle for human rights; it is a war of great cost and of great sacrifice; but as my patriotic step-father answered the lady just referred to, "though the cost and sacrifice may be great, still the *work* must be done."

Those of my hearers who may be unacquainted with the present prospect of our educational work may inquire how goes the battle.

We answer there is every prospect of a successful issue. When I say *we* I mean those of us who are engaged in the struggle, who are of a sanguine temperament, who see in obstacles only halting-places, and in opposition only new opportunities for activity, for vigor, for sacrifice; and who have faith in the black man, faith in the white man, faith in the family, the school, the church, faith in the past, the present, the future, *faith in God*.

Mason and Dixon's entrenched line, breasted closely on the north with schools, and bristling with opposition on the south, had to be broken up. The war did it. Schools followed closely on the heels of the army. The army broke through and seized the land; the schools have been left to occupy it.

[Here the General gave a multiplicity of examples of practical success in the educational work, referring to the American Missionary Association, with its forty thousand pupils, the Union Commission with about as many, the Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Friends Commissions and their labor. Then he demonstrated the eagerness of the colored people for knowledge; they contributed last year some $360,900.

Next he spoke of the opposition on the part of some ignorant and depraved colored people. Also of the ridicule and hindrances on the part of certain whites. He referred to the abuse of the southern press and preferred the grateful plaudits of those who thought he had helped them. Notwithstanding all opposition the prospect is most favorable. Schools of all kinds 4,026; pupils 241,819; amounts contributed for the year by benevolent societies $700,000. For a few moments Gen. H. demonstrated the necessity of education in view of the welfare of the whole country, promoting order in the families, the church, the community.

Now is given some interesting anecdotes of uncouth and superstitious customs on joyous and solemn occasions. Then, the speedy effects of the school work is illustrated by striking examples—at Norfolk, Raleigh, Atlanta and other places. He compares the body politic with ignorant masses to the human body full of sores. The cleansing power is instruction, streams of knowledge.

Gen. H.'s next point is, "This work of education should be Christian." The necessities of the field demand the highest Christian character of the teacher, the closest walk with God. The Christian teacher has the key to the heart; others to the mind. The word is not for time alone, but for eternity. "We dare not, as Christian believers, begin writing upon the tablets of tender-hearted children lessons that do not tend to prepare them for that endless life of which this is but the beginning." The General then says:

Now, my friends, in view of the remarkable history of this race, left for hundreds of years in pagan darkness, treated by their fellow men as chattles, captured and shipped to different parts of the globe and sold into hopeless slavery, worked like the mules and oxen to save the white man's labor and to accumulate his wealth, used for his luxury and his convenience, without the rights of manhood, and without even the privilege of instruction—in view of their present efforts, their struggle, I may say, for knowledge, shall we not extend to them a helping hand?

In spite of every disability and degradation, they have gradually become from object of strife and hatred in the world, object of christian interest and sympathy. As the effects of divine truth may become more and more observably felt among civilized nations, these nations began to see their iniquity. Agitation first giving a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, spreads until it envelopes the whole heavens. Even persecution, criminal indulgence, insatiable avarice, murder, riot and rebellion having been made instruments in God's hands to enable them to borrow blood, knowledge, wealth, civilization, christianity, and their active energies from the nations where they were captives. Their children turn back to the land of their fathers, laden with these precious spoils. In full view of the schools, colleges and universities that have sprung into existence in this country, where they are actually drinking from the fountains of knowledge, as we contemplate our own work; as we contemplate the part we have performed in an enterprise too gigantic for the mind to compass—an enterprise, where evidently the hand of the Almighty has shaped its beginning, has fashioned its proportions and has guided its completion—what can we say? Shall we say "stop" and count the cost? Shall we sigh over the taxes? Shall we reckon what we have done for churches and schools at home, and enunciate the anti-christian and anti-Bible doctrine, that charity begins and ends at home? Shall we say: "Let them take care of their own children," forgetting that we have had a hand in creating weakness instead of strength in the past?

Shall we say "Am I my brother's keeper?" Shall we trust this work to the narrow-minded, the prejudiced, the vicious and unbelieving, or to the careless and the indifferent, to those who, drinking in the bitterness of their own sin, are so full of gall that it neutralizes all their gratitude for past favors? Shall we even commit this work to those who are willing to educate, but who with evey line and precept perpetually din in the ears of their pupils idea of inferiority and incapacity? Shall we not rather put *our* hands to the plow and look forward? Shall we not press on with energy and with persistency till we shall have won the battle for humanity beyond peradventure? Yes, upward and onward. In the light of past achievements, in the full blaze of present success, under the triumphal archways covered with laurels, through the winding pathways, beside the graves of 300,000 companions laid upon the altar of sacrafice; beholding in the distance the torches and banners of that immeasurable procession which encountered and overcame the organized host of rebellion and opened the way of universal liberty and education has just now been tramping on and on to secure the fruits of victory in a civil contest, following still the old leader, him upon whose banner is written "Let us have peace;" what will *you* do, you who fed and clothed the soldiers—you who followed them with constancy, with love, with prayer—*you* who called loudly and long for the emancipation of the slaves and who have never ceased to advocate the cause of humanity without regard to condition, race, or color? Let your answer be, "We will go forward." By the glimpses we get of the purposes of God, by the precious memories of the past, by the glorious light of the present, by the bright bow of promise spanning our future, we solemnly resolve never to surrender while we have strength to do and to sacrifice in the work of a universal Christian education.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howard's address the congregation sang the 1277 hymn, commencing—

"My days are gliding swiftly by.
And I a pilgrim stranger."

After which Rev. Mr. Noble introduced

REV. J. B. BITTENGER.

Mr. Bittenger said: I imagine that there may possibly be one person here who is asking himself this question: Are we never to be done with the negro business? I answer that when we learn to act upon the principle taught by the scripture, that of one blood God made all nations, and we deal with the negro as with our fellow man, we will be done with it, and not until then. I ask that if for two hundred years there has been imported into this government an element which shook the country to its foundation, and that element having now become a part of the government, if we should not consider the propriety of educating it and making it a strength in the nation.

In this country the one-eighth of the population are negroes. If the colored people were equally distributed throughout the land, every eighth man would be a negro, or have negro blood in his veins. What are we to do with five millions and five hundred thousand men in this country if we keep them in ignorance? The question is asked, both North and South, can we make anything of the negro? We should at least give him a trial. We ask nothing for any of God's creatures, but that they may have a chance to exercise the faculties God gave them.

The negroes were brought to this country heathens, and have been dealt with as slaves. They had no rights, owned no property. We sold their liberty and sold their virtue. They have been here two hundred years as slaves, and they have now suddenly and unexpectedly found themselves freedmen. Not freemen yet, but freedmen. The sword came down and cut the manacles, and Abraham Lincoln put upon paper that which freed four millions of people. We have them with us and what are we to do with them. Their advancement within the last five years is really remarkable. In three years from the time of the establishment of the first colored school for contrabands we have placed a crescent of light clear round the Southern States. In 1865 the Freedmen's Bureau was established. In the first report there was seven hundred and fifty schools, and now it reaches four thousand schools and four hundred and fifty thousand pupils, and in addition to this we have twenty-five normal schools, three or four colleges and a university. And if you were to cover the faces of the teachers and pupils, you would not know whether they were black or white. Five thousand of these scholars are in high schools, studying the same branches taught in the Pitisburgh high schools. The African mind has been so long kept in ignorance that it has folded itself up and only awaits the cultivation which God intended it should have to make it open out and spread forth its branches in all strength and power. The speaker referred to the manner in which the negroes had been treated by the whites, and attributed the want of intelligence to that treatment.

He only asked for the negroes a chance to obtain an education, he did not ask for any extraordinary aid. He held that it was to the interest of the business men and manufacturers of the North to educate the freedmen in a business point of view and it was their christian duty to do so.

After some further remarks, in which the speaker made an eloquent and touching appeal to the christians especially, he closed his able address.

Rev. Mr. Noble then made a most eloquent appeal to the purses of the audience, and while the cards for receiving the subscriptions were being circulated, the choir sang,

"Nearer, my God, to thee."

Rev. Mr. Noble then said he was pleased to introduce to the audience

PROF. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET,

who said:

When I was invited, my Christian friends, to come here this evening and take a part in the exercises of this meeting, I must confess that I felt no small degree of hesitation, for I remembeaed that the gentlemen who were advertised to address this audience had distinguished themselves at all times during their public services, whether fighting beneath the banner of the cross or under the flag of the country, I remembered that one beloved and gallant friend—the friend of a long injured race—was to claim your attention, I mean Major General Howard, and that aiso you were to be addressed by Dr. Bittenger and by Dr. Clark, and then, too, I remembered that I was to stand in this grand and magnificent temple. I thought that these gentlemen could do better service in our good cause than I could do. I remembered also, however, when I became emboldened, that if the audience could stand what Gen. Howard could say to them; if they could withstand the argument of the advocate of my race; if this church would throw open its doors for our cause, that probably they might be willing to hear a simple plea from one as humble as myself in behalf of myself and my proscribed race. The Rev. Dr. Bittenger said in his address he appealed to this assembly and asked if you are willing my friends to visit upon us the fate that has fallen upon the red man; that is, are you willing that we should be swept away by the heel of the conquering and the ruling race, I would say to my worthy and excellent friend that he need not fear on that point. The colored people can not be treated so. Any other race oppressed as we have been for two and a half centuries, would to-day have been blotted out of existence. It is said of a certain pet domestic animal that it has nine lives. We black people have more than that; we do not intend to be crushed out; we do not intend to die beneath the oppressors' heel; we feel that we have God and all good men on our side; we have in us the Phœnix spirit, which, though it may be burned to ashes, it cries from those aehes, "I will arise," and springs up to new and vigorous life.

There are some people who have always been finding fault with the greatest and grandest act of the Nineteenth Century, the abolition of slavery in the United States, and since that great event has taken place they have been grumbling and complaining, and I suppose they will continue to complain all through their lives; they will grumble when they are passing over the stream which divides time from eternity; but the work has been accomplished and slavery can never again be re-established in the United States. I do not believe that the American people desire it, and to-day if a vote was taken with the American people as to whether slavery should be re-established, that the overwhelming majority would decide in the negative. Again, the emancipated people themselves, now uumbering five millions, have very serious objections to the re-establishment of slavery; having tasted the sweets of liberty, it would be a very large undertaking, to say the least, to bind them again and fasten the chains upon their limbs. But above all, I believe that the eternal God, He who has no attributes, to use the words of Thomas Jefferson, that would lead him to take sides with the oppressor, he will never permit this foul blot and this crime to be again fastened upon our country. There are some people, who were not exactly in favor of slavery, believed it always to be a crime and a sin, and yet they were not prepared for immediate emancipation. They always held that the thing should go down gradually; no doubt it was a sin, but it should have been done away with gradually in ten or twenty years, or during the present generation; that men ought to have a license to commit sin for one generation, on condition that the next shall work righteouiness and fear God and proclaim liberty throughout the land. They hold that there should have been proper time for preparation; that these people were not qualified to enjoy freedom, it came upon them too suddenly. Their views are the same as those which are said to have been entertained by a number of commissioners in a certain country on the other side of the ocean, to superintend the building of a new jail. The commissioners went together and passed three resolutions. The first was

Resolved, That we have a new jail, and that it be built upon the site of the present jail. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The second was: *Resolved*, That we take as much of the material as possible of the old jail to build the new jail. This was passed unanimously.

And the third was: *Besolved*, That all the prisoners be kept in the old jail until the new one is built. [Laughter.]

And thus these gradual emancipationists would have these men kept by the million in slavery, crushed beneath its iron heel, until they would become prepared for emancipation. And when would that day come? I think it would be just a little after Gabriel's trumpet would sound. There is another class that believes in God's mode of dealing with sin, and God has but one mode of dealing with sin. He has given but one order to convey it, and that is that it is a man's duty to cease sinning at once, to do so this very instant. In it he therefore says, "cease to do evil, relieve the oppressed, undo the heavy burthened, and let the oppressed go free." And I thank God the nation was at last forced to adopt God's mode in abolishing slavery. It was first considered by military men as a military measure, so said Mr. Lincoln, that slavery should be abolished, politicians began to see by and by that it was a political necessity, that this curse should be swept from the land, and the church saw at last that it was a moral and a religious necesity that it should be destroyed, and the foul system was smitten as by the hand of God, and it fell like lightning to rise no more. Little did the friends of freedom know what they were doing. They did not know how far their benevolence was reaching when they were extending the hand of kindness and sympathy to the panting slave. I well remember when the fugitive slave law was passed, which made it a crime for a man to be governed by the dictates of his own conscience, and to be moved on by his own humanity; made it a crime even to give a cup of cold water, or a night's lodging, or a bit of clothing to a panting fugitive who was fleeing before the blood hounds which were pursuing him. I thank God that there were many, thousands upon thousands who disregarded that law, and who to in the language of one of our statesmen, who was once great, and still is great in his past history, that there was a higher law that was binding upon us and that law was obeyed. They could not in the face of that as represented to us in the scripture shall, take place in the last day, when the Savior shall say, I was hungry and ye fed me; I was thursty and ye gave me drink; I was naked and ye clothed me: I was in prison and ye visited me; and if the inquiry should be made: "When saw we the Lord?" in their circumstances the answer would come, "Inasmuch as you did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me." And so it is here. I know the history of this grand city, situated at the base of the mountains, and on the banks of these rivers that meet here, I know how the love of liberty always filled the bosoms of the people of of Pittsburgh, yet the fugitive was dragged away from your midst, loaded with chains and carried back into a life worse than death. You disregarded that law, and you took the fugitive to your homes and gave him employment, and your daughters and your sons taught him at night to read the Word of God; you taught them to revere the name of God in years past, and some of those very men and women have gone back to the South, carrying good tidings of great joy to their brethren. Some of them have gone back ministers of the Gospel, educated in your Northern schools; gone back as school teachers, although it was said when you were agitating these questions, just as sure as you abolish slavery, the streets of your Northern cities will be filled with negroes. and labor negro will be introduced until the white mechanic will starve. They even fixed the wages that in that time would be given, ten cents a day would the wages be reduced to. Well slavery has been abolished. Do you see your streets thronged with black men coming up from the South? There are a few who came here when the thunder of the Union artillery was first heard. Some came up with the soldiers and the officers of our army—noble men who advised them to come here and find a home. The highways are crowded with men leaving their homes and seeking new ones, and sometimes the white man and the black man meet upon the highway, and while the white man, with his bright eye turned to the heavens says, "Ho, Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," the black man, with his beating heart, and an eye not less bright, says, "Ho, Southward the Star of Empire takes its way." And the black men of the North, who have been here for years, have gone back with all the higher experience of a higher civilization to, benefit their brethren. I recollect—I shall never forget it; pardon me if I refer to it, as I do not wish to be egotistical—when I was a boy eleven years of age, the first school I visited was in a little town called New Hope. My father and my mother took me by the hand and fled from the Southern shore of Maryland. I had never entered a schoolhouse until that age, or seen an open book. Now a few years have past, I have been permitted to visit my native city, and have visited the scenes of my nativity, stood beneath the tree that used to stretch out its arms over me in the days of my childhood, I searched in the graveyard for the names of those I once knew, and found that all had passed away, for thirty-nine years had elapsed. And now I am permitted, upon the other side of the river to have the privilege of teaching bright boys and girls, and when they look up in my face and say, "when I have completed my studies, if God permits, I mean to go back to the South to instruct my brethren—to carry education—to carry the gospel—it makes my heart leap within me. We say to our brethren in the South, "you must accept the results of the war," and I believe that they must do so, and it will be proper for us to say to our brethren in the North "you too must accept the situation and the results of the war," and if the people be free they must be educated. All that we ask is, as Dr. Bittinger says, to have a chance. We do not desire to be encouraged to indifference in matters pertaining to our interests. All we ask is, that when our little frail barks are launched upon the ocean of life, exposed to the winds and tempests, give us charts and compasses, give us oars and sails, and if by our indifference we fail to reach the shore, the haven of peace and rest, the fault will be ours and not anybody elses. All we ask is fair play and half the road. We want education for our children; we want the bible; we want liberty; we want every right that belongs to the American citizen—nothing more nor nothing less. And I believe that the American people will do this. I trust that friends will not be discouraged. Let it be remembered that we have mortgaged our property, our houses and our lands. Slavery has done this. Now we must pay the debt. Give them these advantages, my brethren, education and the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and we will take care of the rest. Let our minds be enlightened; this is all we ask. Give us schools-houses, give us churches, and if this shall be done, if the Northern people shall do this, then, and not till then shall your light break forth as the morning, and your darkness be as the noonday; then and not till then shall you be like springs whose waters fail not, and the blessing of God will rest upon the church, upon the State, upon the family and upon the individual.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garnett's remarks, Gen. Howard introduced to the audience

J. L. LANGSTON, ESQ.

Mr. Langston said:

My Friends: Of course I would not attempt anything like a speech before you at this late hour, although the General is always afraid that I would make a long one. I would not say a word to you on this occasion at all, if it were not that I have listened very attentively to those gentlemen, and have been profoundly interested in all that they have said. But they have not said one word about the poor whites. I happen to have three bloods coursing through my veins; a fair proportion of Anglo Saxon; something of the negro, and a portion of the Indian. When I was in the office of one of the agents of the bureau, in Corinth, Mississippi, a respectable looking white woman come in and asked provisions for herself and for five or six families living in the neighborhood about twenty miles from Corinth. The agent filled a blank and said to this woman, "sign your name, if you please, to this paper madam." The woman drew back and said, "I cannot write sir." "Take hold of the pen," said the agent, "make your cross here." She took hold and made her cross. After she took her seat I said to the agent, "may I ask this lady a few questions?" I asked "if she had any objection to answering a few questions?" She answer, "no sir." "How far do you live from here?" "About twenty miles." "Where's your husband?" "He is dead, sir. He was taken prisoner during the war and died in a Northern prison." "Where is your eldest son?" "He is dead sir. He died in the same prison in which his father died. "How many children have you at home?" "Five, sir." "Can any of your children read and write?" "Not one, sir." "Could your husband read and write?" "No, sir." "Could your eldest son?" "No, sir." "Can any member of your family read or write?" "No, sir." "How many families do you represent in this application for provisions?" She named and numbered them. "How many men among the men named by you, who live in your neighborhood can read and write?" "Not one, sir, to my knowledge." "How many of the women whom you represent in your application can read and write?" "Not one, sir." "How many among the children?" "Not one, sir." "Madam, have you a school for the poorer whites in your neighborhood? Have you a church in your neighborhood?" "No, sir." "Madam, let me trouble you with just one more question." "Certainly, sir." "Have you, in all your life, ever heard, in the neighborhood in which you live, a sermon by any one, white or black? have you ever attended a prayer-meeting?" "No, sir, never." Standing in the presence of that man, in the presence of that fact, I said to myself,

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EPHEMERIS.

—Bonner is after a cabinet office.

—The European book trade is dull.

—Gaiety is epidemic in New Orleans.

—Kentucky turkeys are eaten in Boston.

—Poor John Bright has a cold in his head.

—Exit Indian Summer. Enter pale-faced winter.

—Ristori is playing Marie Antoinette in Florence.

—Victor Hugo's son is as gray-headed as his father.

—John E. Owens and M'lle. Zoe are in Cincinnati.

—Pike county, Ohio has produced a mastodon's skull.

—Isabella pays $3,000 a year rent for her houses in Paris.

—The censorship of the drama has been abolished in Spain.

—Judy says its scandalous, talking about Miss Bateman's leer.

—Broad square toed boots are again decreed to be fashionable.

—There are 60 printing offices and 800 compositors in Leipzig.

—One New York groggery calls itself a beverage compoundary.

—Robespierre's walking stick was recently sold in Paris for $60.

—Applause is a new feature in Sunday services in the Boston theatres.

—Skating on Thanksgiving day is one of the hopes of the Hub this year.

—*Fun* says to prevent ships being lost at sea see that they are well found.

—Seymour and Blair medals now sell in Philadelphia at 18 cents per pound.

—A St. Louis lady is going to petition Gen. Grant for the postoffice in that city.

—Titian's Venus at Florence is cracking to pieces and breaking from the canvass.

—A funny exchange says there is a great deal of bath'ous in Olive Logan's play of Surf.

—Horse stealing is a capital offence in Virginia, and a man was recently hanged for it.

—Punch has this conundrum. When does a hen like beer? When she has a little brood.

—The Tanner Clubs of Chicago have resolved themselves into a permanent political organization.

—Mexico has no general and serious revolution just now. There are several local ones, however.

—A grocer in France who was recently married, presented each of his guests with a box of sardines.

—Rear Admiral Radford is Admiral Farragut's successor in the command of the European squadron.

—The Countess Girgenti, the daughter of the Queen of Spain, is said to be pretty, sweet and domestic.

—Frank Leslie has another weekly newspaper. This is not surprising, as he gets a new one every year.

—A lady preacher in Chicago has been kind enough to proclaim her disbelief in man's total depravity.

—A man in St. Louis fell into a pan of boiling sugar at Belcher's sugar refinery, and there met his sweet death.

—Texas scorns greenbacks and uses gold and silver, excepting in Galveston, where the people, having a higher civilization, use greenbacks.

—There are one hundred and seventy-six Freshmen at Yale and they are said to form the largest class ever under instruction at that college.

—Louis Ulbach has the largest income of any journalist in Paris. His pen brings him an income of nearly eighty thousand francs a year.

—Boston is looking out for the earthquake, which having gotten its hand in by shaking the world, may now perhaps be able to shake Boston.

—One woman in Springfield, Mass., bought eighteen pairs of scissors of a travelling grinder and pedlar because he said he was an exiled Count.

—Italy has an income of two millions and a half yearly from the government lotteries, and Saxony has 600,000 thalers a year from a similar source.

—Smoking is not permitted on the streets of Halifax. We wish that people who object to smoking and talk disagreeably about it, would go to Halifax.

—The Troy *Times* wants George W. Curtis to be Minister to England. A more polished genial writer and gentleman could not be chosen for the position.

—Nashville thinks that immigration is all she wants to be a great city. In the way of sensations she can already rank with most of the larger cities of the country.

—The shepherds in some parts of Scotland, it is announced, have leagued together to destroy all the grouse eggs they can find, in revenge for the imposition of a heavy tax on their dogs.

—On Wednesday last the tide in the East River rose two feet above its ordinary level, and startled the neighboring population who thought of tidal waves and "all that sort of thing you know."

—Roast swan is considered a great delicacy now in Germany; a few hundred years ago it was as popular a dish among the upper classes of Continental society as roast turkey is in America.

—Hon. Stockett Matthews is to lecture in Germantown next week, in aid of the Soldiers' and Seamen's Monument Association. The subject of the lecture is "The Romance of American Progress."

—In reply to a young writer who wishes to know "which magazine will give me the highest position quickest," the Petersburg *Express* advises "a powder magazine, if you contribute a fiery article."

—The Des Moines *Register* says the grasshoppers recently ate up half an acre of tobacco for a man near that place, and when the owner went out to look at it they sat on the fence and squirted tobacco juice at him.

—Gen. Prim is a native of Germany, and thirty-seven years ago was a non-commissioned officer in the Prussian army. His name was Pruss, but he was adopted in Spain by the Prim family, whose name he took.

—Prof. Carl Neumann, of Munich, says that a band of Buddhist priests crossed Behring's Strait and explored the Pacific Coast as far as Mexico, about the year 492, which rather disposes of Columbus as a gigantic plagiarist.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in noticing the expected arrival of the Maretzek opera troupe, says: "It is to be hoped that the success of the season will be such as to prove that the popular taste has not been permanently vitiated."

—A French rumor says the Viceroy of Egypt is so desirous of again seeing *La Grande Duchesse* that he has set 7,000 workmen at building a theatre in Cairo, and has offered M'lle. Schneider 100,000 francs to come and give him three performances.

—M'lle. Nillsen has been doing great things in the role of a wandering minstrel. She sang at Baden-Baden one day, at Wiesbaden the next and in Paris on the third day. At Baden-Baden the Queen of Prussia presented her with a golden coronet.

—Bostonians have at last found out that in spite of the general excellence of Boston, the streets are a little too narrow, even for Boston, and consequently some of them are to be widened. This process will necessitate cutting a slice off of the State House.

—The Yale College Library contains 50,000 volumes and large numbers of pamphlets. The libraries of the two open societies of that college contain 26,500 volumes and the Professional Schools have a collection of 5,000 books, making in all 81,500 volumes,

—A wife in St. Louis threw her youngest child at her husband and hit, him and he has gone to law about it. It is a clear case of assault and battery, but it might be difficult to decide between the father and child as to which was the instrument of the assault and which the victim.

—A Berlin matrimonial broker testified in court the other day that he had made 97 matches, 96 of which turned out happily, but the groom in the 97th was so disappointed with his wife, that he not only refused to pay the broker his fee of $100 but also knocked out two of his front teeth.

—Olive Logan is in a terrible rage because her Boston audience recently was not "intellectual." She writes a sharp egotistical letter, which leads the reader to suppose that she expected to have the whole literary clique of Cambridge in the front seats of the hall applauping her to the very echo. She says the audience was "not intellectual," and as proof of this, says they "clutched their meek wives frantically" and dragged them out of her presence shortly after she began to speak.

Dr. Tait, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, is succeeded in the Bishopric of London by Dr. Jackson, who has been Bishop of Lincoln since 1853. The English delight to be ruled in their episcopal dioceses by schoolmasters, Dr. Longley, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, having been for some time head master of Harrow, while Dr. Tait, his successor, was head master of Rugby, and the new Bishop of London of the Proprietory Grammar School at Islington. Archdeacon Wordsworth, who succeeds Dr. Jackson in the See of Lincoln, is a nephew of the poet and a distinguished writer, but, like the others, a schoolmaster, having been head master of Harrow. Dr. Wordsworth was appointed canon of Westminster by "Orange Peel" long after the distinguished statesman had veered around to more generous views respecting the claims of Irish Catholics to emancipation, and Dr. Jackson owed his preferment to the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Game Laws of the different States are far from being uniform. This conflict of regulations, it is asserted, produces great confusion and renders ineffective the attempt to enforce the statute against selling game out of season. For it may be insisted that the bird was shot in a neighboring district where the pursuit of quails and pheasants is allowed. As an illustration of the discrepancy between the rules on this subject, quails are protected in Massachusetts from January 1 to September 1; in Connecticut from February 1 to October 1; in New York from January 1 to October 20; in New Jersey from January 10 to November 1, and in Pennsylvania from January 1 to October 1. Hence, sportsmen are agitating the question of a General National Convention to recommend a uniform law.

The Baltic. in the neighborhood of Cronstadt, according to the journals of that port, recently presented the singular phenomenon of an extraordinary subsiding of the water, The surface commenced to fall about evening, the wind being fresh and blowing from the southwest; the sinking, notwithstanding a change of the wind to northeast, continued until two o'clock of the next afternoon, when the depression reached three feet two inches. The water then began to rise rapidly, and during the night exceeded the ordinary level by a foot, Nearly all the steamers plying between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg were aground. The cause of this phenomenon cannot be accounted for, the nsual explanation of the force of the wind being inadmissable.

Of the recent English elections, the New York *Tribune* says: The excitement attending the election contest is said to be intense, and it is plain that the people appreciate the importance of the political transformation through which the kingdom is passing. Instances are rare in history of a revolution so radical and yet so peaceful, The supremacy of the aristocracy is passing away with astonishing rapidity; and although the power will not be completely transferred to the people in this election, nor yet perhaps in the next, the day is evidently close at hand when the Commons of England will be really and thoroughly represented in the House to which, by a constitutional fiction, they have long given their names.

The Swedish Arctic Expedition, according to a letter received by the President of the Royal Geographical Society of Sweden, had reached at the end of August, 81 degrees, 9 seconds latitude, when the steamer was stopped by the fields of ice. A week later the sea became clear, and the exploring steamer, after taking in a supply of coal, started again for the North Pole. The vessel which took out the coal has returned to Sweden, bringing five of the exploring party, and rich collections of geological, zoological and botanical specimens.

It is said that Gen. George H. Thomas cast his first vote on the 3d of November. Of course the glorious old hero voted for Grant, Peace, Freedom and Nationality. He voted a great deal better than a great many thousands who have been voting all their lives.

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ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

Financial Matters in New York

Gold Closed at 134¼.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 21, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy and abundant at 4@6 on call. It is conceded that money tied up has been returned into circulation, and there is no probability of any interference with the market. The opinion on the street is that the Erie clique are large holders of the Erie, and consequently are likely to encourage easiness in the money market. Sterling quiet at 9¼@9½. Gold dull and drooping, opening at 134½, falling to 134⅜, and closing at 134¼. Exports to-day were $7,300.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are firm, especially exportable bonds. Coupons of 1881, 114⅜@115; do. '62, 111½@111¾; do. '64, 107¼@107½; do. '65, 107¼@107¾; new do., 110¼@110¼; do. '67, 110⅜@110½; do. '68, 110½@110⅝; 10-40s, 105⅝@105⅞.

STATE BONDS.

State bond firmer; Missouris, 89; Old Tennessees, 69¼; new do., 68½; old Virginias, 76; new do., 58; old North Carolinas, 66; new do., 64¼.

STOCKS.

The Stock market is comparatively quiet—a result of the natural reaction from the late excitement. Prices opened ¼@½ per cent. lower, the chief exceptions being Toledo and Northwestern, which were ¼@¾ per cent. better. At the regular board there was a slightly improved feeling, but after board Stocks were offered freely, and prices fell ½@1 per cent., New York Central being especially weak. Erie sold down to 41. At the close there was a recovery from the lowest point, especially on New York Central and St. Paul common. The general market, however, remains quiet and transactions light. Express Stocks steady.

5:30 PRICES:—Cumberland, 39@40; Canton, 48@49; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 26¾@27; American, 41½@42; Adams, 47@47¼; United States, 44½@45; Merchants Union, 19@19½; Quicksilver, 23½@23¾; Mariposa, 6@7; preferred, 21@21½; Pacific Mail, 114¾@115; W. U. Telegraph, 36@36¼; Hartford and Erie 27¼@27½; New York Central, 123⅝@123¾; Erie, 40⅝@40¾; do. preferred, 63; Hudson, 125@126; Reading, 98½@98¾; O. & M., 30⅜@30⅝; Terre Haute, 39@40; do. preferred, 60¼@61; Wabash, 67@67½; do. preferred, 70; Michigan Central, 117@117½; Michigan Southern, 86¼@86⅝; Illinois Central, 141½; Pittsb'h, 85¾@85⅝; Toledo, 99¾@100; Rock Island, 101¾@101⅝; Northwestern 84¼@84¾; do. preferred, 86½@86¾; Fort Wayne, 108¼@108¾; St. Joseph preferred, 89; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 75; St. Paul, 63½@64; do. preferred, 83@83¼; Alton, 146; B. W. and R., 15@15¼; B. H. and E., 27¼@27½.

MINING AND COPPER STOCKS.

Mining shares quiet. Parmelee, 440; Montana, 48; Quartz Hill, 46. Grass Valley, 40.

Copper Stocks—Boston unchanged.

IMPORTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The imports for the week were: Dry Goods, $959,692; General Merchandise, $2,697,663. Shipments of specie for the week, $22,100, including $8,590 to-day.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $251,001,063; decrease, $2,971,524. Specie, $17,333,153: increase, $1,178,245. Circulation, $34,195,068; decrease, $54,496. Deposits, $184,110,340; increase, $8,959,751. Legal Tender, $63,599,944; increase, $12,133,251.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $1,818,768. Payments, $879,395; Balance, $85,569,823.

REMARKS.

The *Commercial* says: Reports are current of extensive forgeries in the foreign exchange on letters credit having been perpetrated in London. They are said to have been perpetrated upon all the principal money centers of the world.

It is stated a large number of leading brokers have signed a paper not to deal in Erie, or lend money on it as a collateral.

In the open board a resolution was offered and referred to the Executive Committee, looking to the appointment of a Committee of two for the purpose of considering the question of having all the stocks called on the regular list come from some responsible financial institution.

The Gold Exchange has increased the admission to $10,000, but laid on the table the resolution to exclude powers of attorney.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, November 21.—Eastern Exchange in moderate supply for buying and 1-10 premium selling. Flour in good demand and firm at $5,75a7,00 for spring extras. Wheat firmer and more active; No. 1 advanced 3a4c, with sales at $1,23½a1,33; No. 2 advanced 3c, with sales at $1,14a1,16; closing at $1,15 for winter and $1,14a1,14½ for round lots regular receipts; sales of No. 2 this afternoon at 1,13¼. Corn; old quiet and a shade easier, with sales of No. 1 at 86a90c, and No. 2 at 75c; closing quiet at 90c for No. 1; new in fair demand at 57c in store; closing at 58c; sales of No. 1 since 'Change at 89c. Oats firm and quiet and 1a1½c higher, with sales at 46a47½c; closing at 47a47½c. Rye dull and steady at $1,11 for No. 1 in store. Barley firmer and 3a4c higher; sales at $1,69a1,70; closing at $1,66a1,67; rejected $1,40a1,42. Highwines dull at 95c for free. Provisions—the demand for immediate delivery is limited, but for future delivery there was a firmer feeling and more activity. Mess Pork sold at $23a23,50. Green Shoulders 7c. Lard 14a14½c. Freights more active and steady at 8c for wheat and barley to Buffalo. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—8,059 bbls flour, 30,470 bus wheat, 42,545 bus corn, 21,258 bus oats, 1,429 bus rye, 6,000 bus barley. Shipments—9,432 bbls flour, 101,859 bus wheat, 61,073 bus corn, 4,036 bus oats, 3,665 bus rye, 23,949 bus barley.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 21.—Wheat to-night is firm, with sales at $1,15½; Corn nothing doing and nominal at 87a88c; Oats quiet at 47c.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Flour firm; family $7,50a8. Wheat scarce; market firm at $1,80 for No. 1 red and $2,10 for white. Corn firm at 58a59c for new; old nominal. Oats steady at 57c for No. 1. Barley dull and not much demand; Canada $2,25a2,30. Cotton firm; middling 22½c. Whisky quiet at 97c. Hogs easier; sales 4,500 head at $6,75a7,55 gross for light to extra, and $9a9,25 net; receipts, 3,600 head. Green meats easier, they are held at 7½, 10¼ and 11¾, and some extra heavy sides and small well trimmed hams sold at the quotations, but ¼ reduction from the quotations were generally asked. Bulk meats met with a good demand at 9¾ for shoulders and 13¼a14c for clear rib and clear sides packed, but not more than half cured. Lard is in limited demand at 14¼ for prime steam and 15c for kettle rendered. Bacon dull; shoulders can be bought at 12c. Butter scarce and firm at 35a39c. Eggs advanced to 33c. Seed very dull; Clover 12¼ and Timothy $2,25. Flax dull at $2. Linseed oil dull and nominally unchanged; jobbing sales only at 95c. Lard oil $1,25a1,30. Petroleum firmer; refined 28a30c. Sugar dull but unchanged; sales 290 hhds Cuba at 12¼a14¼, Porto Rico 14½a15. Coffee in fair demand; sales 540 bags at 21a25. Apples and Potatoes dull but not lower. Cranberries scarce, cultivated being $25 per bbl and wild $20. Cheese in good demand and market firm at 16a18c; sales 1,400 boxes; the shipping demand is good. Gold 134¼ buying. Exchange dull at ¼ discount buying. No change in the money market.

San Frnncisco Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—Flour, $4,75a5,75; market quiet. Wheat very quiet; choice shipping, $1,70.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 21.—Cotton is less active and steady; sales of 1,500 bales at 24½c for Middling Uplands. Flour—receipts amount to 17,760 bbls and is dull and drooping; sales were made of 7,300 bbls at $5,50a6,85 for superfine State; western, $6,30a6,75; extra State, $6,20a7,25; extra western, $7,90a9,75; white wheat extra, $5,60a9; R. H. O., $7,50a9; extra St. Louis, $10a12,50, good to choice do, closing heavy; California Flour is nominal at $6,72a10. Rye Flour is more quiet and sales were made of 200 bbls at $6a8. Cornmeal is quiet and sales were made of 100 bbls Brandywine at $5,85. Whisky is quiet and steady, and sales were made of 24 bbls State at $1,05; western is held at $1,08. The receipts of Wheat amount to 154,590 bush, and the market is heavy and 1c lower; sales were made of 45,000 bush at $1,42 for No. 2 and 3 spring mixed; $1,48a1,50 for No. 2 do; $1,90 for choice winter; red western, $2,00; amber Michigan, $1,48; Racine spring, $2,35; white Michigan, $1,48: Racine spring, $2,35. Rye is more active and decidedly firmer; sales were made of 10,000 bush at $1,36a1,43, chiefly at $1,40. Barley is dull. Barley Malt is quiet. Corn is dull and the market is slightly in the buyers favor; sales were made of 56,000 bush at $1,07a1,10 for unsound; $1,10a1,15½ for sound mixed western, in store; $1,13a1,15 for do, afloat; $1,13 for old do, delivered. The receipts of Oats were 54,176 bush; the market is lower and there was a fair inquiry; sales were made of 83,000 bush at 70a71c for western. Rice is dull. Coffee is dull. Sugar is dull; sales were made of 100 hhds at 11¼a11¾c. Molasses is dull. Hops are quiet at 16c for crude; 30a30½c for refined, bonded. Linseed Oil is dull at 95a97c. Leather—Hemlock sole is in fair request and the price remains unchanged. Wool, low grades are dull and drooping; better qualities are more steady, sales were made of 380,000 pounds at 45a57c for domestic fleece; 45a47c for pulled; 57a61c for tubbed. Coal is quiet and steady. Drugs are quiet and no sales of Copal Gums are reported; Alcohol is dull at $2,50 for western. Oil Cake—sales during the week amounted to 120 tons; western brought $57. Spirits Turpentine, 47a48c. Metals—Sheathing Copper steady at 33c; Tugot Copper very dull and drooping at 22¾c; Detroit Pig Iron steady, with a fair demand at 41a45c; Scotch, 34a43c; American bar quiet and steady at 90a95c; Refined English and American sheet quiet at 11½a13c for Russia, 5½a7¼c for single D, and 7c for common; Nail Rod quiet, at 9¼a10¼c per pound; Nails steady, at 5½c for cut, 7c for clinch, and 27a30c for horse shoe. Pork dull and heavy; sales of 800 bbls, at $28a29 for mess, closing at $29, cash; $26,50 for old do; $27a27,75 for 1868 and 1869 do; $21a22,50 for prime, and $23a25 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales of 85 bbls, at $10a10,50 for new plain mess and $16a20 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet, $27,50a30,00 for prime mess and 30a34 for India mess. Beef Hams dull at $28,50a29,50. Cut Meats firm; sales of 150 packages, at 12a12½c for shoulders and 12a16c for hams. Middles dull and heavy; sales of 118 boxes of Cumberland Cut at 14c. Lard quiet and firm; sales of 460 tierces, at 15¼c16¾c for steam and 17a17½c for kettle rendered; also sales of 300 tierces of steam for sellers for January on private terms. Butter steady, at 27a40c for Ohio and 40a50c for State. Cheese firm at 14a18¼c. Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer.

LATEST.—Flour dull and steady and in buyers favor. Wheat dull and heavy, at $1,48a1,50 for No. 2 spring. Rye fairly active and firm, at $1,40 for western. Corn dull, at $1,07a1,11 for unsound and $1,12a1,15 for sound mixed western. Pork quiet and nominal, at $29 for mess. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut Meats steady. Bacon dull and drooping. Lard quiet and steady, 16¾a16¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs steady at 34a36c.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, November 21, 1868.—Tobacco dull and unchanged. Cotton dull and heavy at 21½c for middling. Flour quiet and unchanged at $4,75a5,75; Super double extra $7,00; tripple extra at $8,00a9,75. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1,61a1,80; Choice Fall at $1,90a2,00; Fancy Red and White Spring sold at $1,20a1,30 for prime to choice. Corn from 81to84c for old. Oats heavy at 33a35c. Rye lower at $1,15a1,20. Barley very quiet at $19, 0a2,30 for prime to fancy Minnesota. Pork lower at 25c; Bulk meats easier at 13¾c for rib sides; Bacon easier at 12¼a12¾c for Shoulders; Clear Sides at 18c. Lard dull and easy at 14¼c; Choice Kettle at 15¾c. Choice Keg Whisky dull at 97a98c. Hogs steady at 6¾a7c. Cattle active and firm at 5a6c for prime to choice. Receipts—Flour 4,200 bbls. Wheat 8,400 bush. Corn 1,200 bush. Oats 17,000 bush. Rye 4,100 bush. Barley 11,000 bush. Hogs 1,300 bush.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, November 21.—Flour; market dull and unchanged; we quote as follows: city made, $11,25a11,50 for treble extra white; $9,50a9,75 for double extra amber; $8,25a8,50 for double extra red; $7,50a7,75 for double extra spring; $7a7,75 for extra; country ranges at $8a8,75 for double extra red amber; $7a8 for double extra spring; $10,50a10,75 for double extra white. Wheat; No. 1 red held at $1,80; sales of 3 cars No. 2 do. at $1,60, closing at $1,65. Corn; sales 2 cars at 95c. Oats held at 57c. Rye quiet and nominal. Barley; no sales; market nominal. Petroleum; market very firm; crude excited throughout the day and closed strong, with an upward tendency; refined was held very firmly at 25a26c, with more buyers than sellers at the usual price; sales for the past two days were nearly 25,000 bbls.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.—Petroleum feverish; crude nominal at 23c; sales of 5,000 barrels of refined at 29¼a30c. Flour less doing, but price maintained; Iowa and Minnesota extra family at $7,50a8,25, Ohio do. at $9,50a10,50. Wheat, good very scarce, red $2a2,10, Indiana amber $2,15. Rye in good demand at $1,50a1,52. Corn scarce and held firm; sales of 3,000 bushels at $1,20 for old yellow, $1,19a1,20 for mixed western. Oats in good demand; sales of 5,000 bushels 67a71c for western. Provisions unchanged. Whisky at $1,08a1,20.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—Flour firm and the prices are unchanged. Wheat irregular at $1,29 for No. 1; $1,18 for No. 2. Oats steady at 49c for No. 2. Corn nominal. Rye scarce and higher at $1,02. Barley steady at $1,50 for No. 2. Receipts—2,000 bbls flour, 32,000 bu wheat, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley. Shipments—1,000 bbls flour, 31,000 bu wheat, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu corn.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Flour firmer and in good demand, but unchanged. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red $2,10a2,30; ordinary $1,75a2. Corn firm; new white 90a98c; yellow $1,05a1,10. Oats dull at 70c. Rye nominal at $1,25a1,35. Mess pork quiet at $20. Bacon firmer; rib sides 18¼c; clear sides 18¾a19c; shoulders 14¼a14¾c; hams 19a20c. Lard dull at 17½a18c.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—Cotton in moderate demand and firm at 22¼c; receipts 2,201 bales; exports 4,741 bales. Flour flat and the prices are unchanged. Corn 75a77c. Oats 60a62c. Hay $24. Pork $26,12. New Lard in tierce 16½c; kegs 18½c. Bacon is quiet; shoulders 14¼c; clear sides 18½a19c. Bulk sides 16c; shoulders 11½a12c.

Nashville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NASHVILLE, November 21.—Cotton quiet and prices firm. low middling, 20¾c; good ordinary, 20¼.

New York Dry Goods Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 21.—Dry Goods business still languid, and prices are, however, steady for all staple fabrics. We quote, Atlantic A heavy brown sheetings at 16c; do H, 15c; Augusta, 14c; do ⅞ at 12½c; Laconia B, 13c; do E, 12½c Lyman E, 15½c; Pittsfield A, 11½c; Pepperell R, 13 do N, 11c. Amoskeag A bleached muslins 15c; Hills, Semper and Idem, 16c; do ⅞, 14½c; Kearsay A and Tuscarora 20c; New York and Mariville, 25c; Hollowell corset jeans, 14c; Naumkeag sattin, 16c; Cocheco prints, 13½c; Sprague's, 12½c; Lancaster, 12c; Dutchess B. 16½c; Amoskeag brown drill, 17c; Alamance plaids, 18c. Lancaster ginghams, 16c. Paper cambrics, 11½c. American cotton bags, 37½c.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Cotton better; middlings 23½c; sales of 5,450 bales; receipts, 3,645 bales; exports, 7,752 bales. Gold 134⅛a135. Exchange Sterling; commercial 145½, bank 146¼a146½. New York Sight ¼ per cent. discount. Sugar higher; fully fair 11¾c, prime 12¾c, and clarified 13⅝c. Molasses lower; common 55a57½c, choice 70c, and prime 65a57c. Flour very dull; superfine $6,40, double extra $6,60a6,62, treble extra $7,00a8,50. Corn in light supply; new 90a92c. Oats firm at 63c. Bran $1,15. Hay firmer; prime western at $22a22,65. Pork dull at $29. Bacon dull, and only retail sales; shoulders 13¾c, clear rib sides 17, clear sides 18¾a19c. Lard dull; tierce 16a16½c, keg 18a18½c. Whisky very dull; western rectified $1,16. Coffee quiet; prime Rio 16½a16⅝c; fair 14a14½c.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, Nov. 21.—Receipts—flour 2,155 bbls; buckwheat 660; wheat 24,111; corn 3,140; oats 3,140 bush. Shipments—flour 115 bbls; wheat 4,350; corn 4,200; oats 2,100 bush. Flour quiet. Wheat advanced 3a4c and closed with part of the advance lost; No. 1 white Michigan at $2,10; amber at $1,74a1,76½; No. 1 canal red at $1,72; No. 2 spring at $1,20; No. 3 do at $1. Corn 1½c better at 92a95½c for No. 1, and 71 for new. Oats without change at 53c for No. 1 and Michigan, and 52½c for No. 2. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Freights nominal.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, November 21.—Freights, 8c on oats to Albany. Flour quiet: sales 300 bbls city ground spring at $6,75a7,25. Wheat firmer; sales 18,600 bus Racine spring at $1,30a1,31; 7,500 bus No. 2 spring at $1,85; 6,000 bus Port Washington at $1,40; 1,000 bus amber Michigan at $1,80. Corn quiet; sales 10,000 bus No. 1 mixed Western in lots at $1. Oats better; sales 10,000 bus Western at 58c; 11,000 bus in two lots at 60c. Barley, Rye, Lard, Pork and Highwines unchanged.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 21.—Tobacco is firm at 7½ca13¼c lugs to medium leaf. Superfine flour at $5a6. Wheat at $1,65ca$1,90. Corn 50a55c. Oats 50a53. Rye $1,30. Cotton 21¼c. Mess pork $24a24,50c. Lard 15½a16c. Bacon, shoulders 13c. Clear rib sides 17c in bulk. Meats and shoulders 9¾a10c. Clear rib sides 13¾a14c clear. Ribs 14½c. Hogs dull at 7¼a7¾c gross. Whisky 95a97c, free.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, November 21.—Cattle steady and firm at $3,00a5,50 for common cows and good light steers; good to choice shipping scarce and nominal. Hogs steady at $6,50a7,50 for common to strictly choice; receipts of 11,560 head; shipments, 11,013.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Beef cattle dull and unchanged; common to prime $3a5,25 per cental, gross. Sheep unchanged and quiet at $2a3,50 for common to good, and $4a5,50 for prime to choice well fatted.

Detroit Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—Flour very dull and no sales. Wheat dull and lower, closing at $1,85a1,87 for No. 1 white. Dressed hogs opened lower but rallied under the shipping inquiry for heavy; $8,62a8,75 was offered.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, November 21.—6 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 car do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 2 do lumber, B Schmidt & Co; 2 do do, R A Clark & Co; 1 car wheat, D Wallace; 1 do potatoes, 1 do apples, Vangorder & Shepard; 2 cars blooms, S Rea; 2 do wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 9 do blooms, 3 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 2 do rye, Thos Moore; 1 hhd apples, Wm Barnes; 1 do whisky, J Applebaum; 1 bx scales, 1 de weights, Fairbanks, Morse & Co; 3 bbls beans, 2 do dry peaches, 1 do onions, 1 car potatoes, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 13 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bx show cases, C Yeager; 105 empty oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 1 bdl scrap iron, Graff, Byers & Co; 16 bbls green apples, 2 do onions, 2 do beans, Graff, Byers & Co; 35 bbls apples, Watt, Lang & Co; 3 bxs hardware, W W Bradshaw; 3 bbls pearl barley, Arbuckles & Co; 4 do buckwheat flour, Totten & Co; 5 do pearl barley, Rinehart & Stevens; 6 bbls cider, D W Turner; 4 do apples, B Whissell.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 21.—14 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, Loomis & Collard; 3 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 100 bbls flour, O H Pickering; 200 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 do do, McClure & McKee; 4 cars wheat, J S Finch & Co; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 60 bbls cider, N B Blair; 14 doz brooms, L J Blanchard; 40 bbls apples, 20 bxs soap, P Duff & Son; 22 kegs apple butter, 1 car hay, Woodworth & Davison; 15 bbls cider, G Meyer; 3 cars corn, O H Allerton; 2 do lumber, Nauz & Co; 2 do corn, Pittsburgh Elevator; 10 hhds tobacco, J M Murthland; 18 doz brooms, John Seifrth; 48 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 57 boxes cheese, N J Braden; 14 bxs cheese, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 92 bgs barley, J M Carson & Co; 2 kegs butter, Thomas & Bro; 20 doz brooms, R Robison & Co; 60 bales hops, Spencer & McKay; 1 car apples, B F Perry; 1 car shingles, McCurdy & McGinniss,

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 21.—5 bbls oil, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 do do, R Robison & Co; 18 do turpentine, J Fahnestock; 9 bales dry hides, G N Hoffstott; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 100 do do, Shomaker & Langenheim; 1 car staves, G Myer; 1 do do, J O'Dell; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 10 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 25 bbls whisky, F Berhintz; 5 do rum, 10 do whisky, F Eyert & Co; 2 bbls eggs, F G Craighead; 2 do do, J J Pettit; 5 rolls leather, Geo H Anderson; 3 hf bbls butter, 8 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 5 pkgs butter, J McDowell; 3 cars rye, T Moore & Son; 1 do do, W J Meek; 50 bbls whisky, J S Finch; 10 pkgs tobacco, J O Mazurie; 8 cases do, McCullough & Co; 11 do do, Haworth & Co; 6 do do, Little, Baird & Patton; 1 hhd do, A Schaub; 3 pkgs whisky, J Rours.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, November 21.—50 bbls oil, J M Pennock; 720 do do, Fisher & Bro; 160 do do, Lockhart, F & Co; 50 sks oats, J Graham; 10 do corn, Keil & Ritchart; 64 green hides, M Delange; 4 pkgs leather, E Whiting; lot sundries, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 car bark, Flaccus & Son; 2 cars stone, J Mitchell; 3 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 2 do metal, W Smith; 1 do do McKnight.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, November 21.—75 bbls chestnuts, Reymer & Bro's; 3 cars metal, John Moorhead; 75 bbls cement, C B Leech; 12 sks buckwheat flour, N Potter; 7 bbls cider, J Estep; 269 bxs window glass, Michaels, R & Co; 109 kegs butter, Baker, Vail & Co; 140 bdls sheet iron, W J Armstrong.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly, the Monongahela marks last evening only showing six feet. The weather during the past two or three days has been decidedly winterish, and yesterday the hill tops were completely covered with snow.

Business continues a little slow at the landing, freights for all points being scarce, and to make matters still worse, there is a pretty sharp competition between steamboats and barges.

The Leonidas, for St. Louis, departed on Saturday evening with a good trip of both freight and passengers. She had a barge in tow containing about two hundred tons of heavy castings for the St. Louis Water Works.

The Glasgow, for Cincinnati and Louisville, also took her departure on Saturday, and she, too, had a fair trip.

The Arkansas departed for New Orleans on Sunday morning with a pretty good freight list. After making her trip it is intended to run her in the Arkansas river.

The Wild Duck and Barges got off for St. Louis about seven o'clock on Saturday morning. She had about 850 tons of miscellaneous freight.

The Bayard, Capt. A. S. Shepard, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving promptly at noon.

The R. C. Gray, Capt. Isaac Whittaker, will commence loading to-day for Memphis and New Orleans.

Capt. Conway has changed the destination of the Silver Cloud from New Orleans to St. Louis, and as will be seen by card, she will leave on Wednesday positively, freight or no freight.

The Bellevernon arrived at Evansville on Thursday with about seventy-five tons of freight, and left there the same day again for Pittsburgh.

Capt. John Wolfe, an old steamboatmen, but who for several years past, has been engaged in the oil business, had a case in court on Friday, and it resulted favorably to him. He sued the Marine Oil Company for a balance due him as superintendant of that Company, and the jury awarded him $1,543 38.

The Julia No. 2, from Zanesville, was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Tom Farrow Barges, Captain Chas. Mathews, are now in tow for St. Louis, and, as will be seen by card, she is announced to leave on Wednesday.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The steamer Silver Cloud No. 2, Capt. John B. Conroy, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Wednesday, 25th inst., as will be seen by reference to card. The Silver Cloud is the second boat to leave under the auspices of the new organization of the Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Line. Shippers and passengers can rely on her leaving positively as per advertisement, freight or no freight.

Capt. JOHN L. RHOADS,
Capt. JAMES REESE,
Capt. WM. DEAN,
EMMET MCCLURE.

—The license of Captain William Varble, falls pilot, which was suspended a short time ago, has been restored.

—The low-pressure Galatea, built here last summer, has come to grief. She was prevented from leaving Kansas City on Saturday by an attachment.

—The Will. S. Hays entered protest at Memphis, having damaged some of the freight in her hold by striking a reef, which opened her stern, causing her to ship sixteen inches of water.

—Captain John E. Hare, of the steamer Glendale, was arrested at St. Louis, on Wednesday, by the United States Marshal, on a charge preferred by Capt. Peter Vandevoort, Inspector of Hulls, of that city. The complaint is that is not equipped according to the requirements of his certificates, that a wire tiller rope be used in steering the vessel—the Captain using instead a Manilla rope. The defendant was held in $1,000 to appear before the grand jury.

—We gather the following additional particulars in regard to the sinking of the J. N. McCullough from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Friday: Captain Dan. Moore came up from the wreck of the McCullough, on the mailboat yesterday morning. He is not hopeful that she can be raised in the present stage of the river. It seems that the Tigress was rounding to land her two at Madison at the time of the collision. The Local Board of Inspectors are preparing to thoroughly sift the matter. Mr. George Neald, agent of the Pittsburgh underwriters, arrived yesterday, and, accompanied by Capt. Dan. Moore, left for the wreck, on the mailboat, last evening. Mr. Neald telegraphed to Cairo for the Underwriter yesterday. The McCullough's cargo consisted of 580 sacks of wheat, ten hhds. tobacco, some baled hay, and several lots of miscellaneous freight. The wheat was shipped by Morehead & Co., Louisville, and was insured. The owners of the McCullough were offered $45,000 for the boat, by parties belonging at Madison, Indiana, but a few days ago.....The *Gazette* of same date says: We have nothing further to relate in regard to the sinking of the J. N. McCullough. She is lying nearly in the channel, opposite the porkhouse at the upper end of Madison, with three feet of water on her cabin floor. She is badly sunk, but will probably be raised. The wheat, which was the greater portion of her cargo, was shipped by Moorhead & Co., of Louisville, and was insured. The night was dark and stormy, the wind blowing up stream, and, as the McCullough had just left Madison, and probably had fired up with green coal, the supposition is that the smoke from her chimneys prevented the pilot from seeing the towboat.

River and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 21.—River falling with 6 feet and 3 inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and dull.

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THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS

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Undisputably the best in use. NEW IMPROVEMENTS, Patented Nov. 26th, 1867, and April 21st, 1868. Everything relating to billiards of the best quality and lowest prices always on hand.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS PACKET LINE.—Boats leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, of each week, and of every throng of business requires. The line is to be under the direction and control of Captains John L. Rhodes, Wm. Dean, Emmitt McClure and James Rees. The object is to obtain regularity of time in departing, together with a uniform tariff of rates on freight, from Pittsburgh to St. Louis and all intermediate points. The following Captains and their boats have agreed to enter into and compose said line:

Steamer Leonidas.....Capt. Edward Evans.
Steamer Silver Cloud No 2.....Capt. J. B. Conway.
Steamer Kate Putnam.....Capt. Geo. W. Reed.
Steamer Waunita.....Capt. Thos. Shuman.
Steamer Glendale.....Capt. John M. Hare.
Steamer Lorena.....Capt. Samuel Shuman.
Steamer Bellevernon.....Capt. John L. Darrah.
Steamer Maggie Hays.....Capt. B. C. Martin.
Steamer Armenia.....Capt. A. C. McCallum.
Steamer Messenger.....Capt. Jesse Dean.

It is understood that the day of departure shall be strictly obeyed on the part of said boats, and the hour not later than sundown. And that time of arrival at all points or landings between Pittsburgh and St. Louis shall be settled upon as will best serve the patrons of the line, to give dispatch to business and regularity, which we think will be of great advantage to our business men and the general travel on our rivers; besides save much expense to our boats, while loading under the line regulations in the days instead of six or eight, as under the old rule of loading three, or four, boats at one time. If our object should be properly appreciated, we will endeavor to make the line work to the advantage of all concerned.

Through receipts will be given to all points where connections can be made with other good lines.

We most earnestly solicit the assistance of our business community. Very truly yours,

JOHN L. RHODES,
WILLIAM DEAN,
EMMITT MCCLURE,
JAMES REES,
Managers.

no20:2d

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—The steamer SILVER CLOUD No. 2.....Capt. J. B. CONWAY. Will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 4 P. M.

Shippers and passengers can rely on the Silver Cloud departing positively, as advertised, freight or no freight.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK.
no20 Or, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE.—The fine steamer BELLEVERNON.....Capt. JNO. DARRAH, Will leave as above on SATURDAY—4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, GHRIEST & HASLETT,
no10 CHAS. BARNES, Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS BARGE CO.—

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

The staunch and powerful tow-boat

TOM. FARROW AND BARGES,

Capt. CHAS. MATTHEWS.

Leaves WEDNESDAY, November 25th.

Through receipts given to Memphis and New Orleans. Also to all points on Cumberland river, at lowest rates.

Shippers can depend on having their freight forwarded with dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

N. B. The TOM FARROW will follow the WILD DUCK. CHARLES BARNES, Agent.
no16

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

Leave Company's Wharf Boat, foot of Wood street, DAILY, AT 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
BAYARD.....A. S. SHEPHERD, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
GREY EAGLE.....C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by
se14 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

FOR CAIRO, MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS—The fine steamer R. C. GRAY.....Capt. ISAAC WHITTKEZ. Will leave as announced above on SATURDAY, November 27th.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JNO. FLACK, or
no23 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year,* $1.50; *in clubs of five,* $1,25; *in clubs of ten,* $1,15, *and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third page: Markets by Telegraph, River News, Financial and Mercantile Matters. Seventh page: Local News.*

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 134¼.

OFFICIAL majorities for GRANT: Vermont, 32,122; Indiana, 10,146; Ohio, 41,190; West Virginia, 4,751.

THE latest report from Illinois is that the people have given 873 majority for the call of a Constitutional Convention, the issue being upon Impartial Suffrage.

IN ORDER to supply a special order for copies of the GAZETTE containing the complete report of the Freedmen's meeting last night, we to-day print three thousand extra, for circulation throughout the State and country.

THE PRESIDENCY of the State Agricultural College has been conferred upon Hon. THOMAS H. BURROWS, of Lancaster, whose qualifications are said to be such as will secure public confidence in the success of the institution.

ALL PERSONS holding claims for bounties and back-pay, ander the act of 1866, are advised to forward the necessary receipts at once to the Pay Department, at Washington. The revision of the lists is understood to be very nearly completed.

DELAWARE, which did not vote for GRANT, maintains the barbarous penalty of the whipping-post, scourging men like dogs for petty offenses. We rejoice that this is not Republicanism, and trust it may not remain as Democracy much longer.

WE ARE under obligation to Mr. GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE, of this city, one of the ablest masters of the science of phonography in the country, for the full report of the proceedings of last evening's meeting in behalf of the Freedmen. Mr. D. is thoroughly at home in reporting and faithful to a nicety, securing every word or fragment of word uttered by the speaker; but he has mastered phonography as an accomplishment, and we presume will never abandon manufactural pursuits to adopt it as a profession.

THE MEETING held last night at the new Third Presbyterian Church, in behalf of the Freedmen, was largely attended, and much interest was manifested by all present. The learned, patriotic and eloquent speakers of the occasion, whose remarks we elsewhere publish in full, were listened to with marked attention, and no doubt succeeded in awakening new interest in the cause of the helpless Freedmen in this community. We bespeak for the report of the proceedings, elsewhere published, a careful perusal on the part of our readers.

THE COUNTRY awaits advices from SHERIDAN, in the Indian country, with considerable anxiety. With less than three thousand men, he is pitted against full eight thousand of the enemy, and under the peculiar disadvantages, as well of the season, as of a warfare novel to a considerable part of his command. Great apprehensions are expressed, by those most familiar with Indian affairs, that SHERIDAN has taken a contract which he will be unable te fulfil. We think, however, that we can trust his discretion not less than his intrepidity, and that the results of the present campaign will not detract from his laurels won on other fields.

TWO STATES have been lost to GRANT and the friends of the Union by the gigantic frauds of one great city. The Democratic politicians of New York have manufactured and polled enough of illegal votes to carry not only their own State, but New Jersey—and they could have done it in no other way. As to the former State, the facts are now known of all men, while the full returns from New Jersey prove clearly that the vote of a legal majority of her people was overborne by the fraudulent vote in one county, Hudson—separated only by the North River from the great city of which it is merely a suburb. This county gave SEYMOUR a net gain, over GRANT, of 3,750, or nearly 1,000 more than his entire majority in the State. How often shall the repetition of such villainies be permitted?

WHILE THE CABLE affords almost daily, with prompt regularity, the latest details transpiring in London of the agreement made by our Minister for the adjustment of the Alabama claims, not a word, or even a hint has been given, by our own authorities at Washington, revealing the nature of their own official advices from our Legation. It is not to be doubted that our government has, ere this, full dispatches from the Minister, but their tenor is carefully reserved from the public knowledge. We are now informed by English telegrams, that the proposed Commission is to sit at Washington, that point having been conceded by Lord STANLEY. There would be a very reasonable propriety in this, since the evidence to be submitted by claimants is most accessible on this side of the Atlantic. But, neither on this point nor on any other feature of the reported adjustment, have the public any information, except the meagre unofficial reports which have thus far dealt with the affair. It is evident that the State Department will make no showing at all in the case, until, two weeks hence, its comprehensive statements, including all the correspondence, may be submitted in regular course to Congress, at the opening of the session.

THE PARAGUAYAN QUESTION.

Our late Minister in Paraguay, Mr. WASHBURN, will reach Washington in a few days, his arrival at St. Thomas being already reported. Before the close of the present week, we may hope to receive, upon his personal authority, a clear statement of the events which, seeming to complicate most seriously our relations with that country, may, nevertheless, be presumed to be but imperfectly known in all their important details. The returning Envoy will find his countrymen profoundly interested in an affair which, so far as we now know, was an unprovoked and unjustifiable invasion of National Rights. He will find our people united in the demand for an equally decisive National vindication. He will also find generally prevalent an impression that his own official action in the premises, while resident in Paraguay, has fallen short, in fidelity and vigor, of the necessities of the case. His personal and official reputation hangs completely upon the promptitude and satisfactory clearness with which he shall prove, to his governmen and to the people, that he has not failed, in the minutest particular, to assert the honor of the flag which he represented.

We have carefully forborne any participation in the almost universal cry with which the American press have accepted the imperfect accounts yet at hand, as justifying the severest censures upon Mr. WASHBURN. For we have found, upon the face of all the statements thus far made, so palpable a case of official neglect and personal unfitness for this mission, and in this emergency, that it has seemed to be only simpie justice to any man, much more so to one who, like him, has been long and favorably known to his countrymen at home as a judicious and capable citizen, to forbear a harsh judgment until he could himself be fairly heard. And this forbearance has been the more commended by the fact that this censure, by our own people, has not been shared by any of the diplomatists representing other nations in South America, nor by our own Minister to Brazil, Mr. WEBB, whose faithful and fearless devotion to the National interests and honor is universally recognized. We have thought it our duty, therefore, to abstain from the severe censures with which, we believe as we hope, Mr. WASHBURN'S diplomatic conduct has been very unjustly visited at home. We await those explanations which he will soon make, with a very considerable confidence in his ability to redeem his conduct in the recent emergency from a too hasty general condemnation.

Upon the graver point—that the ruler of Paraguay has insulted our flag, trampled upon all international law, and that he has most tyrannically and cruelly outraged not only American citizens, but our own public servants, the attaches of the legation, sending his soldiers to drag them from under the protection of the Republic, and afterward visiting them with tortures, and, it is feared, even death—upon this state of facts there is, and seems to be possible, no dispute whatever. Nor are there, at home or abroad, two sentiments as to the necessity for a prompt and ample punishment upon the offender. In the interests of the violated law of nations, leading European powers join cordially with our government in the measures to secure reparation. Our small squadron of five vessels, with some fifty guns, has already gone to the Paraguayan waters, bearing our new Minister, Gen. MCMAHON. The fleets of England and France sail with them, and will go to Asuncion in spite of all obstacles, commanding and obtaining redress at whatever cost. Additional force will be sent forward, if necessary, from the United States, and the affair will not rest until the flag has been completely vindicated and an unparalleled outrage justly punished.

A LETTER FROM MRS. SWISSHELM.

A Home for the Friendless—A Fair to be Held for the Object—What the Charitable are Expected to do.

EDITORS GAZETTE: During a visit to New York, last summer, a gentleman, well posted in city matters, gave me a history of the celebrated "Cooper Institute." Said he:

"It is generally thought that Peter Cooper woke up one morning, found he had so much money he did not know what to do with it, and so concluded to build an Institute; but the facts are, that when Peter Cooper was a young man, and a poor one at that, he was talking with a traveler, who described some institution, in Paris, where poor boys received a liberal education, free of cost. He was greatly interested and resolved to build such an institute, and donate it to the City of New York, if he should ever have the means. For twenty-five years he labored, and saved, with this object in view; and, at the end of that time, felt able to accomplish his purpose, and did it, at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars in gold. During all of that time he and his helpmate worked and lived plainly, economized and accumulated, that poor boys and girls might find the means of preparing themselves for the higher walks of useful labor, and that poor men and women might have a quiet reading room, where they can become acquainted with the current literature of the civilized world."

This appears so great a wonder that many people are unable to believe it; but he did this because he was a follower of Christ, and believed that He came into the world, and lived and died in it, not only as an atonement, but also as an example. He had a just conception of Christian duty, and while thousands who labored, at his side, to win money and spend it on their own selfish wants—who said prayers and sat in cushioned pews, and thanked God that they were not as other men—while these thousands have lived their little lives, and played their little games, have had their little triumphs, have died their little deaths, and filled their little graves, this grand old Peter Cooper, working in his glue factory and saving his money, has towered up into a collossal monument of Christ-like life and labor.

James Kelly, one of our plain, slow-going, old citizens, who cannot afford to buy a carriage, or build himself a new house, although the old one is sadly dilapidated, proposes to aid a substantial monument of this kind by donating ten acres of land, worth three thousand dollars an acre, to the purpose of building two homes; one for destitute, and one for depraved women, in the effort to reclaim them.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more Christ-like work. A small society of ladies began it, and have had a home, for some time, on Chatham street. They, or their agents, go to our prisons, and take young girls who give hope of reformation. They go into our city dens of infamy, and bring away girls in the early stages of sin, and try to restore them, and bring them to usefulness and self-respect. No doubt they will fail in a majority of cases, but it was a very small minority of those who heard the preachings of the Saviour who believed and repented, and were saved thereby, yet we do not hold that His mission was a failure.

Let those who would work with Him, or for Him, extend their hands now, and prove to their own souls that their faith is of the living, working kind, by aiding this Home Society in its Christian work. Next week they will open a Fair in City Hall, and those who do not want to hear about it, and its objects, and its wants, should be careful not to read a letter I hope to send you in time for Wednesday's GAZETTE, and for which you must be sure to find room, no matter how much your columns may be crowded. I am not going to write begging articles—not a bit of it—for I expect to find so many people crying out "men and brethren" women and sisters, "what shall I do? what shall I send? will you have room for my contribution?" that the Society will be quite unable to answer all questions.

There are few housekeepers who will not want to send a loaf of bread, a pot of cooked fruit, some milk, butter, meat or poultry to the lunch table, where meals will be furnished to visitors at fifty cents. Our iron men will all want to send a cook stove; but we cannot take one from Bradley & Co., for they have *given one*—and others should have a fair chance—but anything else from them will be accepted. Fruit dealers will send barrels of apples, gardeners will give celery or cabbage for slaw, and all provisions not used at the Fair will go to the Home and other places where the poor find bread.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

THE CAPITAL.

Annual Report of Commissioner Capron — Naval Monument—Cattle Disease—Delmar's Report a Budget of "Distinguished Absurdities" — Assignment of Officers—Fractional Currency—The Government Satisfied with Minister Johnson's Official Conduct — Letter from Minister Washburne.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1868.

The annual report of the Agricultura Department for 1867, is going through the press, and will be ready for distribution about Christmas. Congress has ordered 225,000 copies of it, and it makes a volume of 540 pages, with 37 full page illustrations. It ought to have been got out last spring, but the preparation of it was hardly began when Commissioner Capron came into office last winter. The fact that it is soon to appear is regarded as very gratifying to those who know the circumstances under which it has been written and printed. The public will probably look upon it as by far the best report made from the Department. It contains, besides the reports proper of the Commissioner and his heads of bureaus, about twenty-five papers on different subjects prepared by writers living in various sections of the country. There are three on steam culture, in which Gen. Capron takes much interest, which will prove of value to the general readers, as well as to agriculturists. One is a history of inventions for farm use, with some considerations of the mechanical principles involved. Another gives the practical results of steam culture in Europe, as shown by hundreds of experiments; and a third relative to the introduction and working of steam ploughs in the United States. Another important article is upon Ramie, or China grass, giving a history of the experimental tests in the British colonies, resulting from jealousy of this country, and also on account of the efforts made by the Agricultural Department in the same direction. There are also valuable and interesting articles upon the goat antelope of the Rocky Mountains, of which little is generally known, and upon the manufacture of goat fleece for commercial purposes. George Harman, of Missouri, has a long paper on wine and wine making, and Edward A. Samuels, of Boston, one on the value of birds on farms. Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, of Iowa, an enthusiastic worker with honey bees, has an article on bee keeping in winter; and F. R. Elliott, of Cleveland, one on the popular varieties of hardy fruits. One of the Department officers has a very readable article on Industrial Colleges, Agricultural societies, magazines and papers, and there are half a dozen essays on Southern agriculture, rice culture, Southern fruits, tobacco culture, orange and citron culture, and similar topics not heretefore common in the report. There are other articles on irrigation by citizens of Arizona; liquid manuring, from New York farmers; clubs from Wisconsin; cross breeding and degeneration of plants; model farm buildings; Pennsylvania butter, &c.

Letters received here from Admiral Porter show that he now holds in his hands, as Treasurer of the Naval Monument Fund, about $12,300 towards building a monument on the Naval Academy grounds to the memory of sailors and marines killed during the late war. He regrets that contributions come in so slowly, and urges naval officers and the friends of those for whom the monument is intended, to increased activity in soliciting.

The Spanish Minister has information from Cuba leading him to believe that the force of the insurrectionary party there numbers about 3,000 men. Ten days ago he feared that the movement would become formidable, but he says his latest advices indicate its early suppression.

The Mayor of Washington has designated next Thursday as Thanksgiving day, and recommends its general observance by all citizens.

The investigation into the affairs of the currency the Printing Bureau has not yet formally begun, because Senator Edmunds is the only member of the Retrenchment Committee. He is looking into matters on his own account, and will be ready for work as soon as Representative Holsey arrives. The Bureau is now printing whisky stamps for the Internal Revenue office. About twenty hands have been discharged because work has fallen off so much.

The Agricultural Department has an officer inspecting stock in the section between here and Philadelphia. He reports a good deal of cattle disease, and fears it is spreading. The Commissioner will take such measures as he can to check its ravages.

Gen. Howard left here this evening to attend the meeting on Sunday and Monday at Pittsburgh, called by the Presbyterian Freedmen's Commission.

Director Delmar has prepared his valedictory report, and is very anxious to secure its publication. It is a compelation of his most distinguished absurdities, and, to attempt to palm it off for reading matter, would be an imposition upon the public. It is neither worth telegraphing nor the usual postage rates on printed matter; nothing but the employment of a frank would justify sending it in any direction.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from Rear Admiral Davis, on affairs in Paraguay. Nothing appears to justify the apprehensions expressed in the papers as to the treatment of Bliss and Masterman.

The following assignments of officers of Engineers are announced: Brevet Maj. Amos Stickney, relieved from duty at Wellett's Point, New York Harber, ordered to St. Paul, Minnesota; Capt. Alex McKenzie relieved from duty at Milwaukee and ordered to Willett's Point; Brevet Lieut. Col. F. A. Farquhan relieved from duty at Detriot and directed to proceed to Wilwaukee and relieve Col. Walker, in charge of the River and Harbor Works.

Fractional currency printed during the week was $561,982. Shipments, $665,368, including $100,000 to Cincinnati. Amount redeemed $500,300. National Bank currency in circulation $299,013,389.

Gen. Grant and family returned here last night by the regular train. At every station along the road he was received by the people with the wildest enthusiasm.

An abstract of the quarterly report of the National Banking Association shows that on the first Monday of October the aggregate liabilities were $1,988,367,567, and resources of like amount.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1868.

Our government is satisfied with Minister Johnson's official conduct as far as he has gone with regard to the settlement of the Alabama claim and other questions in dispute. If true, as reported by cable, that Lord Stanley has consented that the Commission shall sit at Washington, the fact will be gratifying to many distinguished and interested parties in this country, who have expressed their desire to our government that the Board shall hold its session here instead of in London.

Late and very full information has just been received from Buenos Ayers relative to the difficulty betwen Minister Washburn and the Paraguayan Government. As the facts become known, the Brazilian press has ceased its attacks upon Mr. Washburn, and Minister Webb, in the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* warmly defends him, declaring that he had faithfully discharged his duties under very trying circumstances. The letter received from Mr. Bliss, of the legation, who was seized on his way to the steamer with Washburn, is also published, in which he bears testimony to the unswerving constancy with which Mr. Washburn maintained the rights of the legation. Other letters are published in the Rio Janeiro papers of the same tenor; and Mr. Washburn says, in a letter dated Buenos Ayres, October 13, received here, referring to the published correspondence with Lopez: "When you consider that the men for whom I was fighting were clever, educated gentlemen, and that when they left it was like going to the guilotine, and that towards the last it appeared no exceptions would be made in my favor, and that I should probably be put to death by torture; that my wife and children would be sent on foot to the mountains to die of want or exposure; you may judge something of our last two months in Paraguay. Though we escaped, never did persons quit a country with heavier hearts. We felt that all our friends—all who had shown us any particular kindness—would, for that reason, be put to death or tortured by Lopez. His plan is that of a vicarious punishment. If he cannot vent his rage upon a person in his power, his plan is to confiscate the property of his relatives; reduce them to beggary, and subject them to torturc. Powerless at last to serve any human being; my residence surrounded by police and spies; no person, foreign or native daring to visit us. You will understand how we dared to think of all the friends we left behind as victims of the revenge and cowardice of a bloodthirsty tyrant. Lopez is made furious with disappointment, and conscious that his cause is lost, and as his career has been but a series of infamies, he now seems intent on destroying the witnesses and blotting out the record. He is the greatest coward, and it was only through fear that he let me go when Capt. Kirkland, of the Wasp, in response to his threat that he intended to hold on to me, told him if he dared to touch me our government would have his head if it had to hunt him through all Christendom. He then concluded to let me depart. For his conduct, as you will perceive, I denounced him as the common enemy of the human race and Paraguay as outside the pale of civilized nations. I am remaining here to see what can be done to save the persons seized by Lopez. No effort of mine has been or will be spared to rescue the unfortunate men who were torn from me under circumstances of such peculiar atrocity. He says further: I did all that it was in my power to do. My house was crowded with fugitives and I shared with them all that I had, and in all the horrors of the situation, and all parted from me with the deepest feelings of gratitude.

If the steamer Wasp had been at Ascension when Bliss and Masterson were seized he is certain Captain Kirkland would have opened on the town; but Lopez had kept her below the fortifications, a league below Ascension, in order to have him at a disadvantage. Of course in a street, with his wife and child, he could offer no resistance to that outrage on his flag. His diplomatic powers had been surrendered and he was without protection and could do nothing. To have surrendered himself and accompanied his companions into captivity, instead of hastening to a point wherein his powers to rescue his unfortunrte friends from the clutches of a wild beast, would have justly subjected him to censure.

Mr. Washburne's letter concludes as follows: I spared no effort to have the most prompt and energetic measures taken to vindicate the insulted majesty of our great nation. You will have seen the gross attacks made upon me by the native press here, and which will undoubtedly be sent abroad by the pensioned scribblers of the Brazilian government. My conduct in Paraguay is the only pretext for these attacks; they have seized the accusation to assail me on occount of old grudges, and on account of diplomatic contests in which they came out second best. Two years ago I gave them great offence by forcing their blockade to get into the country, after they told me plainly I should not go. Now they have been forced to let the Wasp go up to bring me out of the country, notwithstanding all their defiant language, and then they were incensed at the part I took in endeavoring to negotiate a peace between them and Lopez. They were exasperated beyond measure because I got away from Lopez, and was not shot by him, believing if that had been done our Government would have become involved with them in the war with Paraguay. But the mist has been cleared away; all the facts have become known, and the attacks have ceased. I have the satisfaction of knowing my course is approved by all good men, and I am now warmly defended. I have been in a position of great embarrassment and peril, but I have endeavored faithfully to discharge every duty with fidelity to my country and in obedience to the dictates of our common humanity.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sheridan Will Make a Grand Demonstration Against the Indians.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—A letter to the *Democrat* from Fort Hays, Kansas, dated the 15th, says the entire force in the field against the Indians consists of Gov. Crawford's Kansas Cavalry, 1500 strong: seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry, eleven companies of the Seventh Cavalry, four companies of the Tenth Cavalry, one company of the Thirtieth Infantry, (colored,) one company of the Third Infantry, and Forsythe's scouts, amounting in all to about three thousand men. There is part of a regiment at Fort Wallace, probably a reserve, and quite a force coming from the Southwest to join Gen. Sully's command, now moving south toward the Arkansas and Canadian rivers. It is reported that quite a large number of the Ute Indians will also join the expedition. The principal hostile tribes are the Aropahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Camanches, and a mixed outlawed band called "Dog Soldiers." Among the latter are many white desperadoes. The Dog Soldiers are now scattered about the headwaters of the streams north of Smoky Hill, and will probably remain north of the railroad all winter. The other four tribes are south of the Arkansas river, where they will build their lodges for the winter. They can muster from three to five thousand warriors, all armed with carbines and revolvers, in addition to arrows and knives. They are also well supplied with ammunition. General Sheridan will command the expedition in person. The plan is to attack the Indians in their winter quarters, destroy their lodges and everything they have, take away their arms, and force all those that escape slaughter to live on the reservations below the Arkansas. The destination of the expedition will probably be the Sand Plains, south of the Arkansas, making that point a base of supplies. General Sheridan has a large supply of extra horses, and the best outfit that has ever taken the field on the plains, and if he can prevent the Indians from breaking up into small bands and coming north, he can give them very severe punishment. But if they elude him after the first attack and reach the railroad in raiding parties, they can do immense damages, as there will be but a small force left along the route to protect it. General Sheridan left Fort Hays on the 15th, and will overtake his force near Walnut Creek. He will then move at once to the Indian country, but will not commence active operations for three or four weeks.

ST. DOMINGO.

Gen. Ozando moving on Aqua--Beez Continues his Outrages on Citizens.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 21.—Later advices from St. Domingo state that General Ozando was moving with his revolutionary forces on Aqua, and fighting is reported near that place.

Beez's troops under Caccres, had been united near Capotillo, and the insurgents in the north had proclaimed for Luperon.

Beez continues his infamous outrages on citizens.

The Financial Panic Continues.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. JOHNS, N. B., November 21.—The financial panic continues unabated. The notes of the Yarmouth Bank, of Nova Scotia, and of the Prince Edward Island Bank have been refused to-day. St. Stephen notes are selling at twenty-five per cent. discount, and those of the Commercial at thirty per cent. discount. The chances of the other bank resuming payment is considered remote.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys,
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys,
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys,
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

This celebrated Diuretic medicine can be found at any druggist and dealer in medicine. Prepared and sold by GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Wood street and Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

IS SICKNESS AVOIDABLE?

Thousands toss on sick-beds to-day who might have been well and hearty, had they taken due precautions for the preservation of that most precious of earthly blessings, *a sound mind in a sound body.* Sickness, to a greater extent than most people suppose, *is avoidable.* When the body is languid, the spirits depressed, and the nervous system unnaturally sensitive, it should be taken for granted that *mischief is brewing.* These hints and warnings, vouchsafed as such by a kind Providence, ought not to be disregarded. If they are slighted, as is too generally the case, the next thing may be a fever, a severe billious attack, or some other form of acute disease. They indicate as clearly as if the intimation were given in articulate language, that the animal functions are disordered, and the system debilitated. Under these circumstances, the ONLY THING TO BE DONE IS TO REGULATE AND RESTORE, and the BEST REGULATING AND RESTORATIVE PREPARATION EVER USED FOR THE PREVENTION OF SICKNESS is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In this way, billious remittent fever, chills and fever, spasms, nervous paroxysms, violent attacks of indigestion, and all the ordinary epidemics, may almost certainly be averted. They are usually preceded by the symptoms described, and surely it is wisdom to forestall them by resorting to an antidote at once harmless, agreeable and invigorating. Most assuredly, it will soon dissipate the unpleasant feelings referred to; which, of course, is desirable, even if they were not likely to lead to something worse. The close of the Fall is usually accompanied by unhealthy fogs and violent atmospheric changes, and it is therefore a season when invigoration is particularly needed.

LET ANY ONE TRY A FEW BOTTLES OF DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE AND IT WILL ESTABLISH ITS MERITS BEYOND CONTROVERSY.

We feel, in whatever we say in its behalf, that we are conferring a benefit upon thousands of people who would be benefitted by its use. Take any large audience or gathering of peop'e, pay attention for a moment, and see if one out of every ten is not afflicted with a cough. There is no cough without some difficulty of the throat or lungs—trifling it may be at the outset, bnt gradually growing more and more fearful, until the constitution, at last, is made to succumb to its ravages; and what would have yielded in the beginning to a few doses of medicine has become a fearful lesion, involving life itself. No one can be too careful at this season of the year, to the first premonitors of pulmonary disease, and when a remedy like the one we have named, is within the means of all, the salutary advice which we have given should not be disregarded. Sold at the great Medicine Depot, 140 Wood street,

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 140 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.]
November 11. 1868

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

FOR A STYLISH OVERCOAT,
FOR A STYLISH DRESS COAT,
FOR A STYLISH BUSINESS COAT,
BOR A STYLISH WALKING COAT,
FOR A STYLISH PAIR OF PANTS,
FOR A STYLISH VEST OF ALL KINDS,

For all the latest styles cut clothes, made of the best material, and by first-class workmen, and at prices surprisingly low, go to the well known Merchant Tailor,

W. HESPENHEID.

NO. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET, now Sixth.
no13

The Art of Glass Staining.

Of all the arts brought into requisition by mankind for the adornment of public and private residences, perhaps none is less understood than the art of Glass Staining. The true history of the origin of the art, like the origin of Glass making, is unknown. For years the world has accepted the story of the shipwrecked sailors of Tyre, and received unquestioned the tales told of Venetian Glass Staining, but modern research has destroyed the last fragment upon which they rested. Various specimens of stained and enameled Glass are to be found in the art cabinets and museums of Europe that, up to the present day, defy imitation. Even the art of producing the colors these specimens embrace has been lost. Each artist made his own colors, pursuing his studies in secret, like the painters, and their art died with them.

One of the commonest errors concerning stained glass is the supposition that what is termed stained glass is merely *painted* glass. The manner in which the various tints and colors are produced is scarcely less wonderful than the changes which mark the various steps in the transformation of the caterpillar into a beautiful butterfly. All the colors we see in stained glass are made from the oxides of various metals. Gold and silver is largely employed in the art. The nicety of the color depends upon the length of time the sheets are subjected to the heat, and in the different degrees of its intensity, since the colors obtained in the glass are *burned* into, and, in reality, become *a part of it, hence it is impossible for it to fade.* The stained glass in the famous cathedrals of Europe retains precisely the same color to-day that pleased the eye of those who worshipped in them five hundred years ago. It will be seen from this that the difference between stained and *painted* glass is as different as any two things that can be conceived.

A single firm in this city have devoted their attention to the task of revolutionizing the business as it has been conducted heretofore in this country. Up to a recent date glass staining in America has been limited to the operations of parties whose facilities were necessarily limited. They obtained their material from the manufacturer, and were unable to produce any considerable amount of work even under the most favorable circumstances. The manufacturer, on the other hand, has provided to his hand extraordinary facilities for producing an article equally as good as that produced by the small dealer, if not superior. Messrs. Page, Zellers & Duff, the firm in question, have been largely engaged in glass manufacturing. Imitating one of the most successful glass manufacturing and glass staining firms in England, they combined the business of glass staining and enameling with glass making. Their works were constructed with extraordinary care; their flattening ovens being built upon a method that insures perfect work, while the process of flattening adopted by them is such as to produce a perfectly level, clear, crystal sheet, exhibiting a high polish. Here then they have a basis for a superior article of stained, enameled or ground glass. The outer surface of the stained glass manufactured by this firm, unlike the greater portion of the stained glass we have examined, is perfectly smooth, retaining the high polish secured in the flattening oven. Their facilities enable them to furnish new and rare designs to order upon short notice. Special patterns of every sort, plain or elaborate, furnished to parties interested in church buildings, halls, school-houses and all kind of public buildings. The work produced by the firm requires no endorsement; it speaks for itself.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of ready-made Coffins of the following kinds: First, the celebrated American Burial Cases, Metallic Self-sealing Air-tight Cases and Caskets, and Rosewood, Walnut and Rosewood Imitation Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Imitation Coffins from $5 upwards, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. Crape and Gloves furnished free of charge. Best Hearses and Carriages furnished on short notice. Carriages furnished to funerals $4.

SQUIRES' (LONDON),

GRANULAR EFFERVESCING PREPARATIONS.

Granular Effervescing		Bi. Car. Potassi.
do	do	Vichy Water.
do	do	Citrate Magnesia.
do	do	Seidlitz Powders.
do	do	Kissengen Water.

SQUIRE'S TRUE GLYCERINE SOAP,

Contains 40 per cent. Glycerine

SARG'S VIENNA SOAP

contains 30 per cent. Glycerine.

SQUIRE'S CHEMICALS,

Imported and sold only by

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.
no23:TTS

GENUINE

SCOTCH PEBBLE

SPECTACLES,

WARRANTED TO IMPROVE THE SIGHT

FOR SALE BY

DUNSEATH & HASLETT.

56 FIFTH STREET.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets,

Has now in stock one of the largest and most varied assortments of

Fall and Winter Goods

ever brought to this city. His stock embraces al the latest French and English manufactures of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Suitings, Overcoatings.

Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

THOS. F. DALE, M. D..... ....R. S. SUTTON, M. D.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together for the

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Office, No. 19 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny city.
no24:all

THOS. F. DALE, M. D.,
R. S. SUTTON, M. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH GREEN TURTLE, put up in cans for Soups and Stews ready for the table, received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
no23 corner Liberty and Hand street

VALUABLE BELLFIELD Property FOR SALE.—A good two story brick dwelling house, well built and conveniently arranged, hall, large parlor, six rooms and cellar; lot 140 feet front on Dithridge street by 130 deep, situate ¼ mile from Oakland; easy of access by street cars. For further information apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no23 85 Smithfield street.

EVERY STYLE AND COLOR
STAINED GLASS,
PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF.

THANKSGIVING—Do not forget that at the corner of LIBERTY and HAND STREETS, is the place to procure genuine "Ne Plus Ultra Minced Meat, Prime Cranberries, Maltby's Oysters, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Shaker Dried Corn, French Peas and Mushrooms, Canned Fruits and Foreign Fruits in great variety, at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail.
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
no23 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

PAGE, **ZELLERS &** DUFF.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS— MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION BONDS, &c.—TUESDAY EVENING, November 24th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:
12 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
50 shares Citizen National Bank;
35 shares Tradesmen's National Bank;
7 shares Allegheny National Bank;
84 shares Central Transportation Co.;
5 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.;
$2,500 Monongahela Navigation Co. Bonds.
no23 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

EVERY STYLE AND COLOR
STAINED GLASS,
PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Nov. 20th, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of Section Sixth of the Act of Assembly approved the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, entitled "An Act to authorize the City of Pittsburgh to borrow money," and known as the "Water Extension Loan," notice is hereby given that the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000) has been placed in the Sinking Fund in accordance with the provision of Section Fourth of said act, to be applied to the payment of such Bonds of said Loan as may be presented on the 1st day of December next. THOMAS STEEL,
no23 Controller.

FURS! FURS!

CHOICE AND FRESH,

AT

M'CORD & CO.'S,

no23 131 WOOD STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.

New Styles LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

FANCY RIBBONS COCKADES AND BOWS.

All widths of SATIN AND SATIN PLAID RIBBONS.

LADIES SILK SCARFS, in all widths.

Also, full lines of Ladies' and Gents Underwear

AT EATON'S,
No. 17 Fifth Avenue.
no23

DESIRABLE

CITY MANSION,

NO. 30 CLIFF STREET,

FOR SALE.

That desirable city mansion at No. 30 CLIFF STREET, consisting of a TWO STORY BRICK DOUBLE HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, double parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor, four large chambers, bath room and linen room on second floor, and large well furnished basement on ground floor front, with additional outside entrance; elegant marble mantles in parlors, gas throughout, hot and cold water in bath room, new range and water in kitchen. The whole house refitted and papered one year ago; ornamental grounds front with shade trees and elegant portico, commanding an open and magnificent view of the river, the richly cultivated slopes of distant hills; a carriage way from front, and fine back porch.

The lot has a front on Cliff street of 63 feet by 147 feet deep, with bearing fruit trees and shrubbery. Also lot across the street in front of house on north side of CLIFF STREET of 63 feet, and running to ARCH STREET, 156 feet.

The location is unsurpassed in this city, and is for all time secure in its advantages of pure air and magnificent views.

Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., inquire of

C. B. SEELY,
no23 NO. 87 FIFTH AVENUE.

PAPER. PAPER.

Printing, Straw, Rag, Glass, Carpet,

ROOFING, HARDWARE AND MANILLAS,

Manufactured and sold by

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,

82 THIRD AVENUE.

CASH PAID FOR ROPE, RAGS AND OLD PAPERS. oc25-z56MF

ROCK THE BABY

IN

EARNEST'S PATENT CRIB.

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE.

Practical Furniture Manufacturers, &c.,

118 FOURTH AVENUE.

Where may be found a full assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture. no19

REMOVAL—ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 1st

W. P. MARSHALL

Will remove his stock of

WALL PAPERS,

from the old stand No. 87 WOOD STREET, to the newly fitted and elegant store house,

NO. 191 LIBERTY STREET,

a few doors above ST. CLAIR. no17

FOR SALE,

FINE SEED WHEAT,

AT 349 LIBERTY ST.

au29 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S Bread.

The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Take none else. au4:TTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 22d, 1868, Trains will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		*Depart.*	
Mail Train.....	1:30 a m	Day Express..	3:30 a m
Fast Line.....	2:40 a m	Wall's No. 1..	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1..	6:50 a m	Mail Train.....	8:15 a m
Brinton Acc'n.	7:50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m
Wall's No. 2..	8:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	11:20 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	9:40 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3:25 p m
Johnstown Ac.	10:35 a m	Braddocks No 1	4:20 p m
Baltimore Ex.	1:45 p m	Philla. Express	5:10 p m
Philla. Express	1:30 p m	Wall's No. 3..	5:20 p m
Wall's No. 3...	2:05 p m	Wall's No. 4..	6:15 p m
Braddocks No 1	5:50 p m	Fast Line.....	7:50 p m
Wall's No. 4..	7:25 p m	Wall's No. 5..	11:00 p m
Way Passen'r.	10:20 p m		

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

*Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
no23 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1868.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From Nov. 23d, 1868, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, city time, as follows:

Leave.		*Arrive.*	
Chicago Ex....	3:03 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:13 a m
Cleveland Ex..	3:03 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m
Erie & Ygn M'l	7:28 a m	Chicago Ex....	11:58 a m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:13 a m
Chicago Mail..	6:58 a m	St. Louis Ex..	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	10:08 a m	Chicago Ex....	4:38 p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	2:43 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	4:13 p m
Chicago Ex....	2:43 p m	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6:13 p m
Wh. & Erie Ex.	4:53 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	6:58 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		*Arrive in Allegheny.*	
N. Brigt'n Ac.	8:58 a m	N. Brigt'n Ac.	7:03 a m
Leetsdale "	10:28 a m	N. Brigt'n "	8:28 a m
" "	11:58 a m	Wellsville "	9:55 a m
Rochester "	1:33 p m	New Castle "	10:33 a m
Wellsv'e Acc..	3:38 p m	Leetsdale "	9:13 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:13 p m	" "	1:08 p m
N. Brigt'n "	5:33 p m	N. Brigt'n "	2:43 p m
N. Brigt'n "	6:48 p m	Leetsdale "	4:53 p m
Leetsdale "	10:43 p m	" "	7:18 p m
Leetsdale Sunday Church..	1:13 p m	Leetsdale Sunday church..	9:58 a m

2:43 p. m. Chicago Express leaves daily.
11:58 a. m. Chicago Express arrives daily.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Chicago. Sleeping cars without change to Indianapolis and Chicago.

J. N. M'CULLOUGH,
General Superintendent.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent. no23

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after Nov. 22d, 1868, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		*Depart.*	
Springd'e No 1	6:40 a m	Mail.....	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:15 a m
Express.....	10:40 a m	Sharpb'g No. 1	11:20 a m
Sharpb'g No. 1	1:25 p m	Express.....	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	4:00 p m	Springd'e No 1	3:40 p m
Mail.....	5:55 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'e No 2	6:45 p m	Springd'e No 2	7:10 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junct. every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m. and arrive at Allegheny Junct. p. m.

COMMUTATION TICKETS—For sale in packages of Twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The trains leaving Allegheny City at 7:00 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge Pittsburgh and at the Depot, Allegheny

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
no23 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PAGE, **ZELLERS &** DUFF.

PROPOSAL.

The Commissioners appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purpose of locating and building a

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

for the Northern District of Pennsylvania, having selected a site on the Susquehanna river in the vicinity of Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, will receive proposals until

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1868.

at noon, for the erection and construction of a Hospital with all its appurtenances upon said site in accordance with all the plans and specifications of John McArthur, Junior, Architect, adopted by them and approved by the Governor.

The plans and specifications can be examined at the office of the Architect, No. 205 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia, every day, (except Sunday,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., until the time above mentioned for receiving bids.

Parties making Proposals, must furnish sureties, whose responsibility to the amount of $10,000 shall be certified to before a Justice of the Peace, that they will, in case their bill is accepted enter into a contract, within ten days from the time of opening the bids with satisfactory security to the amount of $25,000 that the same will be fulfilled in a complete and satisfactory manner.

Proposals to be considered must be in accordance with the printed form adopted by the Commissioners, which can be obtained from either of the Commissioners, the Superintendent of the Hospital or at the office of the Architect.

All bidders desiring information of the site are referred to Dr. S. S. Schultz, Superintendent of the Hospital, at Danville.

Proposals must be marked as such and sent to Isaac X. Grier, Esq., Danville, Pennsylvania, in whose office the bids will be opened in presence of such bidders as may be present on the evening of Tuesday, November 24, 1868.

The Commissioners reserve the right at their discretion to reject any or all bids not deemed to the interest of the Commonwealth or otherwise satisfactory to them.

JOSEPH A. REED,
TRAILL GREEN,
JOHN CURWEN, } Commissioners.
no2:z84

STAINED **AND ENAMELED** GLASS.

STATEMENT OF THE

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,

OCTOBER 31st, 1868.

ASSETS:

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate	$433,808 81
U. S. 1881 Bonds at par	25,000 00
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, at par.	25,000 00
Real Estate	4,720 47
Office Furniture	418 60
Cash	39,118 00
Total	$526 065 88

LIABILITIES:

Amount due Depositors	$477,354 38
Amount due Depositors, Interest November 1st, 1868	12,053 34
Total	$489,407 72
Balance Contingent Fund	36,658 16
	$526,065 88

The above is a true statement.
A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the above Statement correct.
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, JR.,
WM. H. SMITH,
H. CHILDS, } Committee

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—Wm. H. SMITH.
Accountant—B. C. PARKE.
Solicitor—T. BRADFORD TODD.

TRUSTEES:
ISAAC JONES, NICHOLAS VOEGTLY
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, WM. H. SMITH,
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, HARVEY CHILDS,
JACOB PAINTER, C. G. HUSSEY,
D. W. C. BIDWELL

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits in this Institution, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to principal and COMPOUNDED. Open for Deposits from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, also, on Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

OFFICE, 63 FOURTH AVENUE.
no12:a30 PITTSBURGH.

STAINED **AND ENAMELED** GLASS.

CEMENT—50 barrels Hydraulic Cement in store and for sale by
no17 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH

STENCIL WORKS.

SMITH & SUTTON,

NO. 11 MARKET STREET.

BURNING BRANDS AND STENCIL PLATES.

Important to Whisky Distillers and Cigar Manufacturers.

To parties requiring BURNING BRANDS, and STENCIL PLATES, we are prepared to furnish them at 25 per cent. less than any other establishment in the United States.

All kinds of large and small, fancy and plain STENCIL PLATES made on short notice, at prices about one-half charged heretofore in this city. All orders for
STEEL STAMPS, SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING STAMPS, &c.,
promptly attended to and furnished with despatch.

We respectfully invite the public to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we guarantee satisfaction in PRICES AND WORK.

STENCIL DIES and stocks at Wholesale.

REFERENCES:

By permission we refer to: A. Guchenheimer & Bros., Jos. S. Finch & Co., Dillenger & Stevenson, —Distillers.
Wm. M. Murray.—U. S. Ganger.
Lippencott & Bakewell—Axes and Saw Manufacturers.
W. & D. Rinehart, E. Wormser, James Murphy —Tobacco Manufacturers.
Beymer, Bauman & Co.—White Lead Manufacturers.
B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co., A. & D. H. Chambers, Lorenz & Wightman,—Glass Manufacturers.
W. H. Graff & Co., Voight, Mahsod & Co.—Commission Merchants.
A. Torrence.—Druggist.
John Seiferth & Co.—Dealers in Liquors and Wines. no23

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT 12½c.—GOOD DARK DELAINES.
AT 37½c.—DOUBLE WIDTH HEAVY POPLINS.
AT 37½c.—DOUBLE WIDTH CHANGEABLE ALPACA.
AT 37½c.—DOUBLE WIDTH FINE BLACK ALPACA.
AT 31c.—DOUBLE WIDTH WOOL PLAIDS.
AT 50c.—FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS.
AT 75c.—GOOD FRENCH MERINOS.
AT $1.00—DOUBLE WIDTH SILK POPLINS.
AT 25c.—HEAVY PLAID WOOL FLANNELS.
AT 20c.—PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS.
AT 25c.—HEAVY GREY TWILLED FLANNEL.
AT 25c.—PLAIN GREY FLANNEL.
AT 8½c.—FAST COLORED CALICO.
AT 10c.—GOOD DARK CALICO.

WHITE COUNTRY BLANKETS,
Plaid Country Flannels,
CASSIMERES, AT VERY LOW PRICES,
CHINCHILLA CLOAKING CLOTHS,
GORED BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WATERPROOF CLOTHS, all colors,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
French Plumes and Flowers,

Children's Stockings, Ladies' Stockings, Ladies' and Children's Gloves, Breakfast Shawls, Knit Hoods, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Men's Shirts and Drawers, Laces, Trimmings, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
no21

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHERS

OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

OYSTER, WATER, BUTTER, SUGAR, SODA, CREAM, SCOTCH and LEMON BISCUITS.

For Sale by Every Grocer in the City.

Bakery, No. 91 Liberty St.
no12

H. RUH, Practical Cook,

Respectfully announces to the public that he will

On Saturday and Monday Next,

Open to the public the

DELMONICO RESTAURANT,

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

It will be his earnest endeavor to furnish his patrons at all times with the most palatable viands which the market or the season affords. The LIQUORS, WINES of various dates, ALE, BEER, etc., will be their own recommendation.

Orders for fine Cooking for Weddings, and other Festivals, will, as heretofore, be promptly and cheaply attended to, requesting patronage.
oc9:y66 H. RUH.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE large assortment of

FANCY COAL HODS AND VASES,

FIRE IRONS AND STANDS,

FENDERS, &c.

Also, KARNS' PATENT CHURN ATTACHMENT at the Hardware store of

WHITESIDES & DRUM,

no17 79 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

WM. HUGHES.

LATE 608 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Informs his friends and patrons in Pittsburgh that he is now connected with

EDWARD P. KELLY,

South-east corner of CHESTNUT and SEVENTH STREETS, the PRINCIPAL MERCHANT TAILOR OF PHILADELPHIA, and can now furnish them with clothes SUPERIOR in every respect to those he has heretofore given them, and at MODERATE PRICES. oc23:z35

J. E. SWINT..... J. M. BRATT..... E. A. BRATT.

SWINT, BRATT & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL AND

ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,

No. 63 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING, of all descriptions, done. oc9:y36

FRESH FISH.—Benjamin Pul- PRESS still continues to fill all city and country orders for

FRESH WHITE LAKE FISH, SALMON AND BASS.

Send to No. 45 DIAMOND MARKET, Pittsburgh, or his old well known TWIN CITY STAND, Allegheny market oc30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

47. HEADQUARTERS 47.

FOR

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Gray & Logan,

NO. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Have now in store their fourth supply of WINTER GOODS, which will be found to be the largest and best assorted stock of

Boys', Youths', and Children's Clothing IN THE CITY.

OUR CHILDREN'S **DEPARTMENT,**

contains full lines of the GARABALDI, GRECIAN, BISMARCK, BEN FRANKLIN & BLOUSE SUITS.

IN OUR BOYS' **DEPARTMENT**

will be found the Metropolitan, Broadway and Harney suits.

Also the new DOUBLE BREASTED REEPING JACKET.

Gentlemen will find the best assortment of CUSTOM MADE DOUBLE BREASTED ENGLISH JACKETS in the city of PLAIN AND FUR BEAVERS, CHICHILLAS, &c.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Splendid assortment of ENGLISH WALKING COATS, METROPOLITAN Sacks and the D. B. ENGLISH JACKET

OUR OVERCOAT **DEPARTMENT**

contains all sizes of medium and fine goods, in great variety.

We ask our patrons and the public to call and examine.

GRAY & LOGAN.
47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE,

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Allegheny Fertilizer Co.

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS,

Office, 356 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

2,000,000 ACRES OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1,00 TO $5,00 PER ACRE,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For further particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
au14: St. Louis, Missouri.

WM. MILLER,

(Late Miller & Ricketson,)

Nos. 221 AND 223,

Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets,

Offer to the trade at Low Figures:

150 pkgs. of NEW MACKEREL, in barrels, halves, quarters and kits.
100 chests choice YOUNG HYSON, JAPAN and IMPERIAL TEAS.
50 sacks choice RANGOON RICE.
25 bbls. choice CAROLINA RICE.
75 bbls. LONG ISLAND SYRUP.
50 bbls. SYRUP, choice brands.
100 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES.
50 bbls. BERMUDA MOLASSES.
200 bbls. REFINED SUGAR.
75 hhds. PORTO RICO, CUBA and DEMARARA SUGARS.
200 bags RIO COFFEE.
50 bags JAVA and LAGUAYRA COFFEES.
100 cases IMPORTED CLARET.
250 cases MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE WINES.

SCOTCH ALE and LONDON PORTER constantly on hand.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

French Burr Smut Machines,

THE BEST WHEAT CLEANERS IN USE.

Portable Flour and Feed Mills,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

All numbers and best quality. For sale at

319 and 321 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. WALLACE.
au25

KEYSTONE POTTERY.

S. M. KIER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

QUEENSWARE, BRISTOL WARE &c.

Office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET.

All orders promptly attended to.

ECONOMIZE YOUR FUEL, by using the

SHIVE CENTRIFUGAL GOVERNOR,

the only true and easily regulated Governor made; perfect in its operations and truly reliable. A large size Governor can be seen at the office of PERCEVAL BECKETT, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents, No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny City, the only agent for this Governor in the West. se22:x98

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1868.

NOTICE—The assessment for Grading, Paving and Curbing FORTY-FIFTH STREET, (late St. Mary's avenue) is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, November 26th, 1868, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
no17 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, 338 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from November 30th to December 5th for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
no20:a46 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, 1868.

STOCKHOLDERS' SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 26 Pike street, on TUESDAY, December 1, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the propriety of cancelling the increase of Stock authorized by the Stockholders May 21 1867, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
no11-a27 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT OF PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL, (Bank of Commerce Building, corner Sixth and Wood streets. Equal to any Business College having the same studies and lectures. Sessions: Afternoon, 2½ to 4½ o'clock; evening, 7 to 9. Free to all residents of Pittsburgh under 21 years of age. Receives students from other places at the low admission fee of $20. Students enter at any time and receive diploma on completing the course. For further information call at our rooms or send for circular.
se5.x7-TUF R. JOHNSTON, Principal.

WANTS.

WANTED—Two or more

GOOD MACHINISTS

to canvas for the sale of a Steam Governor. Apply personally. P. BECKETT, Mechanical Engineer, No. 79 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny city.
no6:z94

WANTED—ON COMMISSION,

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF

POULTRY.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The highest market prices and quick sales guaranteed. Mark packages distinctly and send voices by mail.

H. P. BALLARD & CO.

Commission Merchants, 338 Washington street New York. no17:a31F

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable

"MARGARET MERLYN,"

IS THE TITLE OF

MRS. SWISSHELM'S

long talked of work. It is a tale of

WOMAN'S WAGES,

and abounds in the home truths for which the author is noted, and which are here interwoven with a dramatic interest, and that is unflagging to the end. An accomplished critic, who read it, says: "There is not a dull page in it." It gives startling revelations of the inside workings of private benevolent institutions, and must be deeply interesting to all who would like to know what sometimes is done with the money paid to charitable societies. It will be commenced as a serial

NOVEMBER 26th, 1868,

and run eight months in the

ST. CLOUD JOURNAL,

the successor to Mrs. Swisshelm's, "St. Cloud (Minnesota Visitor," which is now the largest paper, and has double the circulation of any other in Northern Minnesota, and contains minute information of that most interesting portion of our unknown countries, "The Great Northwest."

Terms of Subscription: $2.00 per annum in advance. Address

WILLIAM B. MITCHELL,
oc30:z86 St. Cloud, Minnesota.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1868.

NOTICE—The assessment for the Nicolson pavement on SECOND AVENUE from Wood to Smithfield street. Also for Grading, Paving and curbing TWENTY-FIRST, late Allegheny street, from Canal to Liberty street, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, November 28th, 1868, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection. H. J. MOORE,
no19:a44 City Engineer.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 14, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, 19th inst., for building a

TWO HORSE WAGON

for the use of the

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Specifications and information will be furnished by JAMES E. CROW, Esq., Chief of the Fire Department. By order of Councils.

R. B. FRANCIS,
no14:a16 City Controller.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.
e2:v57-MWF&F

DRAIN PIPE.—HALL & ADAMS' SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

DRAIN PIPE,

All sizes, from one to twenty-four inches at WELDON & KELLY'S, agents for manufacturers, 14 Wood street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
ja15

CHOICE COFFEES.

20 bags Choice White Laguayra;
20 bags Old White Rio;
10 bags Government Java;
8 bales Fine Mocha—received and for sale by the bag or single pound at reduced rates by
JNO. A. RENSHAW,
no11 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, 112 and 114 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21

JOHN I. HOUSE.....EDW. HOUSE.....WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

500 BUSHELS

PRIME SOUTHERN RED WHEAT,

To arrive and for sale by
se18 McBANE & ANJER.

LACE LEATHER (Page's Patent) —Superior to any other make. Wholesale and Retail at manufacturer's prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
no14 26 and 28 Sixth street.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING AND ROPE, (ROUND AND SQUARE.)—A full supply on hand. Sold to the trade on as good terms as can be had from the manufacturer. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS. Wholesale and Retail, at manufacturers prices, at 26 and 28 Sixth street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
no14 Sole Agents for this county.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING —Warranted of the best quality. A full supply always on hand at the lowest figures, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
no14 26 and 28 Sixth St., formerly St. Clair.

GREEN APPLES—125 barrels in store and for sale by
no17 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

PEARL ASH—50 casks No. 1 in store and for sale by
no17 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

SODA ASH—100 tons choice brands in store and for sale by
no17 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional time FIVE CENTS.

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—A first class Woman as Cook at the TELEGRAPH RESTAURANT, No. 101 Third street.

WANTED—WATCHMAN—A sober, honest man as Watchman on a building from Saturday evening to Sunday evening. For particulars enquire at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED---SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION—TINNER—A farmer's son, 19 years of age, possessed of a good education wants a place to learn the Tinning business. L. H. M., Box 64, West Andover, Ohio.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—Agents Male and Female, for a new Book, AMERICA BEFORE AND AFTER THE FLOOD. First number just out. Call at 46 LIBERTY STREET.

WANTED—A few active, energetic men for agency's in a well established business. Apply soon to W. F. HOOD, No. 89 Fifth avenue.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, without children, can be accommodated with an unfurnished room and boarding by making inquiry at No. 74 MARTIN STREET, Allegheny city.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOMS, with boarding, in a house just opening, can be had by calling at No. 518 ROBINSON STREET, Allegheny.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two young gentlemen at 68 FOURTH STREET. Also, a few day or dinner boarders can be accommodated. Reference required.

LOST.

LOST—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, a WHITE AND LIVER COLORED DOG (pointer), had on a collar with name of N. WILLIAMS. FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be given for his return to M. & J. McKENNA, Brass Founders, No. 128 and 130 Third street.

TO LET.

TO LET—Two well finished houses, with eight and eleven rooms on EIGHTH STREET near Penn. Enquire at 477 PENN STREET.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at 34 HAND STREET, next door to Marble Works.

TO LET—Part of a good House. pleasant location, within five minutes walk of the Postoffice, to a party who will board a man and wife for the rent. Address N. W. GAZETTE office.

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 589 PENN STREET.

TO LET—A furnished Sleeping ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in the house of a private family, No. 320 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny city.

TO LET—Two story dwelling house of six rooms, No. 338 REBECCA STREET. First Ward, Allegheny. Inquire of JOHN ROSS, County Treasurer's Office.

TO LET—ROOMS—Without or with out board, in a pleasant location, No. 269 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second or third floors.

TO LET—ROOMS, with Boarding.—Several furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with first class boarding, at No. 250 PENN STREET.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, within two squares of the Postoffice on SMITHFIELD STREET. Address L. M., GAZETTE office. oc21

TO LET—That beautiful new brick dwelling house, No. 284, Ohio Avenue, near Bagley's Lane, contains 8 rooms, bath room, finished attic, good dry cellar, fitted up with water and other conveniences. Apply at JAMES WARD'S GROCERY, 58 Palo Alto street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—$45 per acre will purchase a farm of 100 acres in BEAVER COUNTY, Penna., ¾ of a mile from Enon Station, Ft. W. & C. R. R.; 75 acres cleared, 25 acres in timber, all underlaid with coal, good house of six rooms and all necessary outbuildings, or

STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

THE BEST STOVES.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

Manufacturers of the greatest variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Base Burning Oriental Stoves and Furnaces for Hard Coal or Coke. Best in the World for Parlor, Office, Store or Church. Fire needs no rekindling—burns all winter. Do not buy until you see or send for Circular.

No. 30 WOOD STREET

Our Agents for Orientals—DEMMLER BROS., Smithfield St.; GEO. HUBLEY, Allegheny City.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

STOVES,

BOSTON COOKING RANGE,

"THE FIERY FURNACE,"

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS,

THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, VAN'S (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE RANGE, CAST IRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR, GRATES, free from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.

206 and 208 Liberty Street,

se25:y17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale.

PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

STEEL WORKS.

DUQUESNE

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails and Steel, Carriage and Wagon Springs and Axles.

Duquesne, XL. and Juniata Merchant Bar, Round and Square Iron; Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron; Oval, Half Oval and Half Round Iron; Cylinder and Wagon Box Iron; Drag and Dropper Bars; T and Flat Rail for Coal Roads; Cut Nails and Spikes; Plow, Spring and A B Steel; Laminated Steel; Cutter Bars, Crow Bars, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse—77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH. PA.

Manufacturers of every descripti of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,

RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 88 Water and 100 First Sts.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:

WM. METCALF, GEO. W. BARR, | REUBEN MILLER, CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, No. 339 Liberty St,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

fa14:d48

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 SECOND and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON & WOODS,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,)

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES.

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Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

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I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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Engines, of every description.
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All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.

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Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

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Engine Builders, Founders & Machinists,

Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONARY ENGINES, of all sizes.

Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER, of 15-horse power.

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RIGS for Oil Wells, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HOUSE and TOBACCO SCREWS and IRON TOBACCO PRESSES, on hand and made to order, at the

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Secretary & Treas'r—S. P. VON BONNHORST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on time deposits. Deposits made on or before October 1st will bear interest from that date. Interest computed on 1st November and 1st May. fv31:t76

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CAPITAL, : : : : : $200,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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ap9:o22

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

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ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

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NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS.....$2,161,720 10.

Open daily, from 9 to 3 o'clock; also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the 1st days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

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Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets.

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and about 200 more smaller places. Money is also sent to any village from central points direct to the residence of parties free of charge, in from fifteen to seventeen days.

Collections made by power of attorney all over Europe. Goods and parcels attended to.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 21, 1868.

The excitement in Wall street is over. Fortunes were staked on the result of the Erie and New York Central, and although the nominal gains were large and the losses immense by those who speculated on the bear side, yet the net profits by the clique may not amount to much after all, since they are the holders of a large amount of stock held or bought at high prices, and with the prospect of being compelled to keep the same for a long time, it remains to be seen whether they have any other satisfaction than seeing their oponents humiliated and poor for a while. A depreciation of most of the speculative railway shares is inevitable, with a contraction of currency, which must follow sooner or later if we ever will come to a sound currency and established on a sound basis. Gold, which was run up under the manipulations of the Erie clique, to 136⅞, suddenly declined to 133⅞, advancing to 134¾, and selling down to 134¼, under the impression that the sales of three millions by the Government next week, will depress the premium to a lower point: the foreign exchange market, however, is stiff, and the demand for sight exchange may lead to further larger shipments of coin and a consequent rise in the premium of gold.

Government bonds are firmer and higher on account of the improved quotations from Europe. The old bonds have suddenly advanced, and it is rumored that there is a corner in 1862's. The extraordinary ease in the money market has a tendency to advance prices in general, but the experience of the last two weeks have shown how easy it is for a set of reckless gamblers assisted by unscrupulous bank officials to produce an artificial stringency of the money market by locking up greenbacks. The meeting of Congress is looked to with a hope that a speedy disposition of the currency question may remove from the banks the power to withdraw currency from circulation and expand at pleasure again.

The stock market is quiet, and nobody can tell for one day what the next will bring. If Erie stock is worth 62, which has never paid a dividend, Fort Wayne is certainly worth more than 109—paying a regular 10 per cent. dividend, and even better than governments, that do not yield 7 per cent. at the present market price.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 134¼; Eighty-one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 111; do, 1864, 107½; do, 1865, 107⅜; do, 1865, new, 110¼; do, 1867, 110¾; do, 1868, 110¾; Ten Forties, 105½; Railroads—Cleveland & Pittsburg, 86; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 108¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 106⅛; Chicago & North Western, 84; do Preferred, 86; Michigan Southern, 86⅞; Reading, 98¾; Erie, 41¼; New York Central, 123½; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 30; Western Union Telegraph Co., 36⅛; Merchants Union Express Co., 19; Pacific Mail, 114½; Adams, 47½; Mining shares—Gregory, 4,90; Quartz Hill, 75; Smith & Parmele, 4,00.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, November 21st:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Nov. 16	$498,037 04	$ 92,803 31
Nov. 17	440,996 86	103,351 43
Nov. 18	528,122 86	97,482 80
Nov. 19	529,248 55	84,811 17
Nov. 20	366,054 97	68,585 40
Nov. 21	382,457 15	78,375 11
Total	$2,752,890 43	$525,409 72

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 134¼; United States Sixes, 1881's, 114⅞; 5-20's, 1862, 111½; 5-20's, 1864, 107½; 5-20's, 1865, 107¾; 10-40's, 105½; 5-20's, January and July, '65, 110¼; 5-20's, January and July, '67 110⅝; '68, 110⅜; June 7-30's, par less ¼; July 7-30's, do ¼; August 119; Sept., 119; Oct. 118½; Union Pacific Railroad, 102; Central, 108.

PITTSBURGH DOMESTIC MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 21, 1868.

The following were the prices of Meats, Provisions, &c., on Saturday:

	℔ cwt.		℔ hf peck.
Wheat Flour.	$ 5 50	Potatoes	15
B. W. Flour.	5 50	S. Potatoes	15@ 20
Rye Flour	5 00	Onions	30
	℔ lb.	Turnips	30
Shoulders	20		℔ head
Hams	25	Cabbage	10@ 12
Sausage	25		℔ pair
Beefsteak	20	Chickens	75@1 00
Veal	20		℔ doz
Lamb	8@ 10	Eggs	30@ 35
Mutton	8@ 10		℔ quart
Butter	50	Milk	10
Lard	22		

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 21, 1868.

The general markets have been very dull during the past week, but at the close there seems to be a little better feeling, and hopes are entertained that the worst has been passed. As yet, however, there is no perceptible improvement in the demand for any of the leading commodaties, nor is there any material change in prices.

APPLES—Rather firmer under the influence of an improved demand and diminished arrivals, but prices are unchanged, ranging from $2 to $4 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 70 to 75 in kegs, and 80 to 85 in crocks.

BEANS—Sales of prime small White at $3,75 to $4 per bushel.

BUTTER—Strictly prime Roll is in steady demand while common is dull; we quote the former at 38 to 40c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull but unchanged, at 4½ to the trade, and 5 cts, in a retail way.

CIDER—Prime Sweet Cider in good demand, while Sour does not seem to be wanted. Sales of the former at $8 to $10 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged at 17 for Hamburg, and 19 to 20 for Goshen.

CRANBERRIES—None in market. Prime Eastern cultivated could not be sold here under $24 to $25 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull and unchanged; we quote Peaches at 12 for quarters, and 14 for halves. Apples, 9 to 10 cts.

EGGS—Unchanged at 33c.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,50 to the trade, and $7 in a retail way.

POTATOES—Peach Blows are in fair demand, with sales at 75c, in bulk, and 85c, sacked. Sweets have advanced, and we now quote prime Jerseys $6,50 to $7,00 per barrel.

GRAIN—The Grain market, although a little stronger, is dull, nevertheless, and there is little or nothing doing. Wheat is neglected and nominal at $1,75 to $1,80 for prime Winter. Oats dull but without change; may be quoted at 60c, in first hand, and 62 to 63c, on wharf and in elevator. Sales of old Corn (mixed) at $1—prime Yellow quoted at $1,05. New Corn is dull, with sales at 65 to 80c. Rye is held at $1,38 to $1,40, but there are no buyers at these figures. Prime Spring Barley could be sold at $1,85—little or none offering.

TALLOW—Is a shade lower, and prime rendered cannot fairly be quoted above 11½c.

FEATHERS—Sales to the trade at 75 for Live Geese Feathers, and 80 to 85 for small lots in store.

PEANUTS—Dull, the market being overstocked; offers to sell at $2 per bushel.

ONIONS—Continue very dull, with a large supply; we note small sales at $4,00 per barrel.

HAY—Is dull and unchanged. Common to strictly prime baled may be quoted, on wharf, at $20 to $25 per ton, and inferior at $18.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Winter is strained is still quoted at $1,50.

SALT—Is in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at $1,75 on track, and $1,90 to $2, in store.

FLOUR—The Flour market is quiet and devoid of any new or important characteristics, except, perhaps, a little stronger feeling. We continue to quote Spring Wheat brands at $7 to $8, for fair to choice. Rye Flour, $8,25. The Pearl Mill prices are for Extra Family in bbls, $9,90 and in sacks $9 60 per bbl; Double Extra Family in barrels $10,40, and in sacks $10,10 per barrel. City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra Family, in barrels, $9,80, and in sacks, $9,50; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,30, and in sacks, $10 per bbl.

WHISKY—Is quiet and unchanged at $1,20 for both Highwines and Rectified.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 21, 1868.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The oil market during the first three days of the week was quiet and somewhat neglected, and there was but comparatively little done. Thursday morning opened about as its predecessors, quiet and devoid of any new characteristics, but before noon there was a sudden and entirely unexpected outburst of excitement, which continued without cessation during the entire day, and it is said that between that and nine o'clock that night *one hundred and thirty-five thousand bbls of oil* had been sold, which was an occurrence unprecedented in the history of the trade. Friday also, was marked by considerable excitement, and the sales were again large; 31,000 bbls were reported, and there were some 15,000 to 20,000 bbls sold, and not reported. To-day, the market, although stronger, especially for early deliveries, was comparatively quiet, and the volume of business was small; it is probable that the sales would have been larger if it had not been for the telegraph lines, being out of order until about two o'clock P. M. The exports of Refined were light only 12,994 bbls against 15,099 bbls last week; exports from January 1st to date, 634,288 against 591,843 bbls, corresponding time last year. The receipts of Crude were 31,869 bbls against 12,427 last week; from January 1st to date, 1,018,107 against 684,780, corresponding time last year.

CRUDE.

There was rather more activity in Crude to-day, the sales being larger than during any preceding day in the week, and prices have materially advanced. We can report 1,000 bbls, on spot, (40 to 47 gravity) at 11c; 500 bbls, deliverable next week, (40 to 45) at 11½c; 1,000 for December, seller, (40 to 45) at 11½c, and two lots of 1,000 each, same delivery, gravity and option, at 12c. We can also report $200 as having been paid for the privilege of delivering 1,000 bbls during the first half of 1869, at 11c. This last operation is what Captain Barbour terms a "put," and any of our readers desiring to be further posted on this point will have to apply to the Captain.

REFINED.

As already noted the market was comparatively quiet to-day, the sales, in the aggregate, falling away below those of yesterday, but prices, particularly for early deliveries, are higher, November having sold up to 31c. Lines for the first half of 1869, sold readily at 30½c, and many sellers were asking 31c. The sales reported were as follows:

500	each Dec. to February	29c
500	" Dec. to February	29c
500	" Dec. to February	30c
500	" January to June	30½c
500	" January to June	30½c
500	" January to June	30½c
500	" July to December	33c
500	" November	30c
500	" November	31c
2000	" December	29½c
1000	" December	29½c

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Lockhart & F.	160	I. M. Pennock	1000
Fisher & Bro.	160	R. D. Cochran	960
Mawhi'ey & Bro	900	Jackson & Bro.	800
Pool & Bro.	240		
Total			8220

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Citizens Ref. Co., 612 do do to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., 269 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bros., 49 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 620 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 1450

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Union Ref. & St. Co., 157 do refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

G. W. Holdship & Co., 95 do do to Libby & Clark, Philadelphia.

Duncan & Williams 50 do do to Libby & Clark, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 302

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

A Relic of barberism—a worn out razor.

Our hotels are doing a thriving business at present.

Mr. Tom. McClelland returned to Philadelphia on Saturday evening.

Darkness comes on about five o'clock these days, which makes them very short.

Lecture goers desire Mark Twain to make the number of his lectures delivered here twain.

Bonnet Strings of the largest size will be in fashion this winter. So model milliners tell us.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, passed through this city on Saturday, *en route* for the Capital.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will commence to run its trains by the winter schedule to-day.

Business is moderately active in the city just now. The holiday season has not quite commenced.

Christmas will be along in less than five weeks. Already the stores are beginning to put on a holiday appearance.

Franklin's Birthday.—Arrangements are being made to celebrate Franklin's birthday by the members of the Typographical Union of this city.

New Station.—"Colfax" is the name of a new station established on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, between "Lincoln" and Springdale, about ten miles from Allegheny.

Abandonment.—Mrs. Mary Conner preferred a charge of abandonment against her husband Thomas Conner before the Mayor, on Saturday morning. A warrant was issued.

Saturday was very disagreeable to pedestrians. The slight snow which fell almost all the day melted as rapidly as the ground was reached, and made the thoroughfares wet and muddy.

The Good Will and Friendship Hose Companies, which collided while going to the fire on Friday, were damaged to the amount of one hundred dollars. The injured drivers are recovering.

Assaulted.—Caroline Anderson alleges that Michael Hoffman struck her several blows with his fist and kicked her. Michael was arrested by Alderman Taylor's police and held for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery. The parties reside in the Ninth ward.

More Arrests.—The Allegheny Police on Saturday morning arrested eight more employés of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad for digging dirt from North Canal street. Bail in each case was given for Court. The fight between the city and railroad authorities on this question is assuming pretty fair proportions.

Track Removed.—The track of the Connellsville Railroad, east of the Birmingham bridge; has been removed from the base of the hill several feet forward toward Second avenue, on that portion of ground recently purchased from Messrs. Everson Preston & Co. There will now be no danger from falling rocks off the hills, as the track is far enough removed to be out of the way.

New Engine House.—The new Engine House of the Ellsworth Hose Company, of Allegheny, was completed during the past week, and presents a very fine appearance. Their former building was only a one story structure and was too small for the needs of the company. The present house is two stories high, and an exceedingly comfortable place. The Company was organized in August, 1867, by sixteen men, and now numbers sixty active members.

Alleged False Pretences.—Adolph Depp, a resident of Manchester, made information on Saturday before Alderman McMasters, against Joseph Steinhauser, of Bloomfield, for false pretence. Depp alleges that Steinhauser obtained $400 from him by representing that he was the owner of property worth $2,000 in Snyder's Hollow. After Steinhauser got the money Depp states that he made inquiries and ascertained the representations regarding the property to be untrue, hence the suit. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Alleged False Pretence.—Robert Steel, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, made information, on Saturday, before Alderman Taylor, against J. H. Cochran for obtaining boarding to the amount of thirty-two dollars and thirteen cents, by representing that he was employed in the store of Messrs. Shacklett, McLain & Auday, and that as soon as his employers paid him he would settle the bill. The prosecutor alleges that these representations were false, as the firm, by which Cochran was employed paid him his wages every week, and were not at the time indebted to him. A warrant was issued.

At Last.

The Federal street sewer was connected with the drain-pipes of City Hall on Saturday afternoon, and it is expected that the remainder of the work will be completed to-day. This will be good news to pedestrians and others having business in that locality, whose patience had about given out at the annoyance caused by the dilly dallying manner in which the work seemed to be carried on. That portion of Federal street which was torn up by the work has been repaired, except about half a square upon which men are at work, and which will, doubtless, be completed to-day. If the work had been pushed forward from the commencement, as it is being pushed forward now, it would have been completed long since. If, however, it is entirely finished before bad weather sets in, the public will be satisfied.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterritt.

The Court of Quarter Sessions opened at ten o'clock A. M., Saturday morning, which being sentence day the following cases were disposed of:

George Raub, who was convicted of an aggravated assault and battery on Mrs. Dake, was brought into Court, and the motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment overruled. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the period of one year and three months.

Joseph O'Neil, who plead *nolle contendre* on Friday to a charge of assault and battery on John Boice, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Milton Cline, who was indicted for assault with intent to commit rape, and found guilty of assault and battery, on Ellen McFadden, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars to the Commonwealth and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for three months.

Joseph Morris, who plead guilty to a charge of larceny on the 9th of November, was brought into Court and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days.

The O'Neil riot case was then called up and the motion for a new trial overruled. Thos. Pryor and Geo. Bradley, two of the defendants, were each sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for twenty-four hours.

Installation of Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, as Judge of the District Court, Judge Hampton Presiding.

In the District Court on Saturday morning, Hon. James Veech presented the commission of Judge Kirkpatrick, accompanying it with the following remarks:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT.—I have great pleasure in presenting to your Honor a commission from his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, to the Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, appointing him Assistant Judge of this Court.

It is possible I might have felt greater pleasure in having had presented to your Honor a like commission to another individual—whom I need not name. But *that* would have been attended by a feeling of distrust, certainly by the individual referred to, and, it may be by the Bench and the Bar, from which, happily, this relieves us all.

May I ask now, that your Honor direct the commission to be read by the Prothonotary, and then that you will administer to Judge Kirkpatrick the oath, which the Constitution of the State and of the United States, require him to take—a form of which I now hand to your Honor with the commission.

The commission was then read by the Prothonotary of the Court, after which the oath of office was administered to Judge Kirkpatrick, and he took his seat on the bench.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Social Reunion at First Methodist Church —A Good Time.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 20, 1868.

On last Sabbath the pastor of the above church announced from the pulpit that on Thursday evening, a *Social Reunion Meeting* of the the Church members and their friends, would be held in the Lecture room of the Church,

At the appointed time quite a fine company church members and others came together, old and young, who found the room comfortable, and the sexton in a good humor, (a matter not to be over looked) so that all who came felt that they were welcome. We soon felt that we were a common brother and sisterhood, met together in our Father's house, in order to help each other to be happy.

Rev. Mr. Crowther read the 133d Psalm, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethern to dwell together in unity," &c., stated the object of the meeting, assured all present they were welcome, and hoped they would enjoy the meeting, We then joined in prayer with the pastor for the smiles and blessings of our heavenly Father that we might find it good and pleasant to be together. Then a suitable song of Zion was sung, after which there was a mutual commingling together for over an hour that caused one to think of the anticipated meeting with our Father's on high. Everybody seemed to seek the acquaintance of everybody else, and try to add to their happiness. Every face wore a smile, old and young, consequently all were good-looking. I heard a number say they *never* had enjoyed themselves better. Some of the old folks were just about shouting happy. In order to give ample vent to these emotions several suitable hymns were sung and performed on the organ, such as "Shall we gather at the River," &c.

I believe such meetings held frequently in the different churches would be productive of good. We are all too stiff and formal in church and out of it. Let us be more sociable. We are a common brotherhood, and mutual friendship is good for soul and body. C.

Petroleum Items.

The Titusville *Herald* of Saturday says: The price of oil advanced very rapidly yesterday, and sales were made in the afternoon at $4 and $4,20 along the Creek, and at $4,35 at Oil City. The feeling was unusually strong, and the excitement was greater than on any previous day this year. Prices advanced in the outside market very materially. Refined was quoted at New York at 33c, and Crude in bulk at 17c. At Philadelphia the quotation for Refined was reported at 31c, and at Antwerp 53½ francs. All the outside markets were very much excited. It is reported that the markets at New York and Philadelphia were largely oversold during the first fifteen days of this month, and that the sellers "short" have been "cornered."

The production of the Vera & Blake Well, on Cherrytree Run, which was yesterday reported at from seventy-five to one hundred barrels per day, is actually from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred barrels per day.

The Mayor has ordered all drinking saloons throughout the city to be closed at midnight on Saturday. The order was put in force on Saturday night, and will hereafter be strictly enforced. All interested would do well to take notice.

Poultry will be plenty and cheap this week, as our country exchanges say that the stock on hand is very large.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHALON'S

"PAPHIAN LOTION,"

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. Removes all Eruptions, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Blotches, Tan, etc., and renders the Skin soft, fair and blooming. For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For Gentlemen, after shaving, it has no equal. "PAPHIAN LOTION" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the skin.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP"

For the Toilet, Nursery and Bath; will not chap the skin. Price, 25 cents per cake.

"FLOR DE MAYO,"

A new Perfume for the Handkerchief. Exquisite, delicate, lasting fragrance. Sold by all Druggists.

PHALON & SON, New York.

je3:r9-MWF

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. an28:p28

GUIDE TO MARRIAGE.—Young Men's Guide to Happy Marriage and Conjugal Felicity. The humane views of benevolent Physicians, on the Errors and Abuses Incident to Youth and Early Manhood, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. my18:q36T

AUCTION SALES.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,

Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny county, No. —, Sept. term, 1868, in re opening of Hatfield street, city of Pittsburgh. The Commissioner appointed to take testimony in the above case will meet all parties interested at his office, No. 103 FIFTH AVENUE, on WEDNESDAY, November 25th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking the testimony of witnesses. JOHN T. WILEY,
no13:all Commissioner.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

Cash Capital - - - $1,000,000.

Branch Office: PHILADELPHIA,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

Jay Cooke, Philada.	E. A. Rollins, Wash'n.
C. H. Clark, Philada.	Henry D. Cooke, Wash.
F. Ratchford Starr, Phila.	Wm. E. Chandler, Wash.
Wm. G. Moorhead, Phila.	John D. De'rees, Wash.
Geo. F. Tyler, Phila.	Edward Dodge, N. York.
J. Hinckley Clark, Phila.	H. C. Fannestock, N. Y.

OFFICERS.

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Phila., Sec'y and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Ass't Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M.D., Medical Director,
J. EWING, M'EARS, M. D., Ass't Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. A., Wash'n.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of the Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holders.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal in ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy.* The latter the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch office of the Company in Philadelphia, or its General Agents.

☞LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and Town; and applications from competent parties for such agencies with suitable endorsement, should be addressed To THE COMPANY'S GENERAL AGENTS ONLY, in their respective districts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Agents for Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Washington counties.
For further particulars address B. S. RUSSELL, Manager for General Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.
a025:MW&F

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Office, No. 424 PENN ST.,

(IN NATIONAL TRUST CO. BUILDING.)

DIRECTORS:

Robt. Dickson,	Robt. Liddell,	W. J. Friday,
G. Siedle,	C. Van Buren,	F. Kirsch,
E. H. Myers,	J. Gangwisch,	Chris. Siebert,
L. J. Blanchard,	J. Weisser,	P. Schildecker.

S. H. MYERS, President.
ROBT. DICKSON, Vice President.
ROBT. J. GRIER, Treasurer.
se18:MWF J. J. ALBIETZ, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office, No. 89 FEDERAL STREET, entrance on Stockton Avenue.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. H. English	O. H. P. Williams	Jno. Thompson
Jno. A. Myler,	Jas. Lockhart,	Jos. Myers,
Jas. L. Graham,	Robt. Lea,	C. C. Boyle,
Jno. Brown, Jr.	Geo. Gerst,	Jacob Kopp.

oc17:n34

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803. CASH CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED FUNDS EXCEEDING $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

Insurance against Fire effected on Houses and Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Steamboats, &c. Policies issued payable in gold or currency. ☞ United States Branch Office, 40 PINE STREET, New York.

All losses of the United States Branch will be adjusted in New York.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN, Agent,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 67 FOURTH STREET.

MR. McLAUGHLIN is also Agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. se5:v72

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, 435 & 437 CHESTNUT ST., NEAR 5TH

DIRECTORS:

Charles W. Bancker,	Mordecai H. Lewis
Tobias Wagner,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards,	George Fales.

CHARLES G. BANCKER, President.
EDW. C. DALE, Vice President.
W. C. STEELE, Secretary, *pro tem.*
J. GARDNER COFFIN, AGENT,
North West corner Third and Wood Streets.
mh29:w15

PENNSYLVANIA

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH

OFFICE, No. 167½ WOOD STREET, BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
C. C. BOYLE, Vice President.
ROBERT PATRICK, Treasurer.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Leonard Walter,	George Wilson,
C. C. Boyle,	Geo. W. Evans,
Robert Patrick,	J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,	J. C. Fleiher,
Josiah King,	John Voegtley,
Jas. H. Hopkins,	A. Ammon.
Henry Sproul,	

jy4:

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, No. 37 FIFTH STREET, BANE BLOCK

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, Jr.,	Capt. Wm. Dean,
John D. McCord,	B. L. Fahnestock
C. G. Hussey,	W. H. Everson,
Harvey Childs,	Robert H. Davis,
T. J. Hoskinson,	Francis Sellers,
Charles Hays,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS.

A Home Company, taking Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Watt,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parks,	Charles Arbuckle,
Capt. James Miller,	Jared M. Brush,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Wm. F. Lang,
James D. Verner,	Samuel McCrickart

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

INSURANOE.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL

SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1868.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868:		
On Marine and Inland Risks.	$808,505 74	
On Fire Risks	145,205 06	
		$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,485 71
		$1,355,587 51
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868:		
On Marine and Inland Risks.	$746,606 77	
On Fire Risks	148,317 72	
		$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—salvages, &c.		107,498 82
		$1,002,422 31
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,485 87	
Return Premiums	59,144 02	
Re-Insurances	36,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	50,586 68	
Taxes—United States State, Municipal Taxes	42,555 89	
Expenses	23,908 65	
	$710,837 31	
	$291,585 60	

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40's	$268,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
80,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, (for Pacific Railroad)	80,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
126,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,504 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. bonds (Penn. RR. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 80 shares Stock	15,900 00
207,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par.	Market Value	$1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,093,604 26	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	322,486 94
	Balance due at Agencies—Premiums in course of collection, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Corporations, $3,155. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in Bank	$116,150 08	
Cash in Drawer	413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the first of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the first of December proximo free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH at the office of the Company, on and after first December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. ☞By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.

☞No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend, whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John B. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
H. Jones Brooke,	William G. Boulton,
James B. McFarland,	Jacob Riegel,
Edward Lafourcade,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsb'h.
	Jno. B. Semple, "
	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. no18:n46

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

Office in Franklin Savings Bank Buildings,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny.

A HOME COMPANY, managed by Directors well known to the community, who trust by fair dealing to merit a share of your patronage.

HENRY IRWIN.....President.
GEO. D. RIDDLE.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin,	D. L. Patterson,	Henry Gerwig,
Geo. K. Riddle,	Jacob Franz,	Gottlieb Faas,
Simon Drum,	J. B. Smith,	Jacob Rush,
W. M. Stewart,	Ch. P. Whiston,	Joseph Craig,
Jos. Lantner,	H. J. Zinkand,	Jeremiah Kohen.

apt0:o35

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
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Office, 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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no27

MEDICAL.

MANHOOD."—Another New MEDICAL PAMPHLET, from the pen of DR. CURTIS. The *Medical Times* says of this work: "This valuable treatise on the cause and cure of premature decline, shows how health is impaired through secret abuses of youth and manhood, and how easily regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the cause and effects of nervous debility, and the remedies therefor." A pocket edition of the above will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Doctor CURTIS, No. 58 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. jy11:t1

MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! *Just published in sealed envelope. Price, six cents.* A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co., 127 BOWERY, NEW YORK, POST OFFICE BOX 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. my5:D&wT

ADVICE to YOUNG MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Essays for Young Men,

On the Errors, Abuses and Diseases Incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box Philadelphia, Pa. se22:x90-d&T

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, with good brick buildings, having a large front on Liberty street, Ferry street and Diamond alley. S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no20 85 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 30 ACRES, on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, 27 miles from the city, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a fine two-story brick house, with ten large rooms and hall. A large frame bank barn, with No. 1 stabling, and all other outbuildings in complete order. One of the best of orchards, of all kinds of fruit. The soil is rich new bottom. This property adjoins the village of Buena Vista, and has the advantage of churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., and will be sold at the low price of $15,000. The improvements alone are worth at least all that is asked for the property, to say nothing about the land, which is worth for garden purposes at least $10,000. For full particulars call at my office, or WILLIAM A. BELL, Esq., on the premises.

ALSO, A FARM OF 40 ACRES, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, about 18 miles from the city. The improvements are a new stone dwelling, with eight rooms; a good barn and other outbuildings. This property is offered at a very low price. Call and secure yourself a good bargain.

ALSO, A FARM OF 120 ACRES, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., 17½ miles from the city, on the Connellsville Railroad, opposite Elrod's Station, within 20 minutes' walk of the Station. The improvements are a frame house containing four rooms and kitchen, with a good cellar underneath; very good barn and other outbuildings. A No. 1 orchard, containing about 200 fruit bearing trees, all in good condition. 90 acres cleared land, the residue in good timber, underlaid with 23 acres of coal.

ALSO, A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE adjoining the Borough of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., containing 4 rooms and kitchen. Lot 60 feet front by 120 back to an alley. A good stable, wash house, bake-oven and other outbuildings. I am authorized to sell it at the low price of $1,800, on good terms.

ALSO, In the Borough of Elizabeth, a good two-story BRICK HOUSE, containing 4 rooms. Lot 120 feet square. Will be sold at the exceedingly low price of $2,500, on easy terms.

ALSO, My Farm, known by the name of "Willow Banks," situated on the Connellsville Railroad, 17 miles from the city, containing 79 ACRES, all in good condition. The improvements are a No 1 brick house, two stories high, newly painted, containing six rooms, two halls running full length of the house. The house is situated on a beautiful knoll, is surrounded by fruit trees, shrubbery, vines and flowers, with a graded avenue running to the Yough. River. Also, a large frame bank barn, smoke house, wash house, coal house, bake-oven and other outbuildings, and a never-failing well of water. Two large orchards, containing from six to seven hundred fruit trees, nearly all in good bearing condition. This farm abounds in small fruits, viz: Currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and a fine large strawberry patch, which, in connexion with the richness of the soil and nearness to the city, makes it very desirable for gardening purposes. Very convenient to schools, churches, stores and blacksmith shop.

ALSO, A FARM OF 158 ACRES, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., 31 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the Connelsville Railroad, at Suter Station. The improvements are a common log house, a good frame barn, with stabling for ten horses; a corn crib and wagon shed; good orchard of fruit trees; fencing very good. 120 acres cleared, the residue in heavy timber land. This farm is valuable—first, for its excellent soil; secondly, its timber; and thirdly, it contains more limestone than any other farm in Pennsylvania, all accessible. The lower vein of limestone is 40 feet thick; several other veins ranging from 3½ to 6 ft. in thickness, lie under the whole farm. For particulars enquire of ELI SUTER, Esq., at Suter Station, or at my office.

ALSO, 175 ACRES, situated in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Houston Station. The improvements are a two-story frame house, with six rooms and good cellar, a frame bank barn 40 by 60 feet, and other outbuildings. There is on the place a young apple orchard; one hundred and twenty acres cleared land, divided into fields of convenient size, a large portion of which are well set in clover and timothy; the residue of said tract covered with good timber. It is well watered, and underlaid with coal and limestone, and is convenient to churches, schools, stores, mills and blacksmith shops. A real good bargain is offered in this excellent farm.

ALSO, A beautifully situated tract of 60 ACRES of valuable land, under good fencing, situated in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., on a township road, 7 measured miles from the Market House, Allegheny City. This tract is well adapted for a gardener or dairy farm, being convenient and of easy access to either city, and near enough to the line of the Mahoning Railroad to make it very desirable for country seats, for persons doing business in the city.

ALSO, The best farm in Young township, Indiana county, Pa., 4 miles from Western Penna. R. R. at Livermore Station, containing 300 ACRES—225 acres cleared and under No. 1 fencing, as well as fine farming condition; the balance in good white oak timber. The improvements are 2 two-story frame houses, nearly new, of eight rooms each and finished basements and attics; a large bank barn 50 by 90 feet, a two-story spring house and other necessary outbuildings, all in good order; 5 acres of orchard of choice varieties of fruits; 4 feet vein of coal (now open,) underlying the whole tract, and limestone in abundance, with plenty of springs of never-failing water. Taken all together—houses, fencing, soil, nice lying surface, public highway, churches, schools, mills, &c.,—I know of no more inviting and desirable tract of land in Western Pennsylvania.

ALSO, FARM AND MILLS. A small tract of 60 ACRES of very valuable land in Derry township Westmoreland county, Pa.; well fenced and in high state of cultivation, with new frame dwelling, and other outbuildings; a new grist and saw mill complete, with two run of burrs, two bolting cloths, and all the needed fixtures, in good order, and a young orchard of choice fruits; large is all underlaid with a six foot vein of coal, now opened and worked, at the back of the mill, and limestone in abundance. Call soon and secure a good bargain.

ALSO, FARM OF 160 ACRES, situated immediately upon the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Blairsville Intersection, 54 miles east of the city. The improvements are a two-story stone house of 8 rooms, a No. 1 barn, 45 by 65 feet, the best of stabling and other outbuildings. The land lies well, is well fenced, is in good farming order, and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

For further particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,

No. 164 FOURTH AVENUE.

oc17:

FOR SALE.

1 Acre at Woods Run.
4 Acres and House in East Liberty.
8 Acres, unimproved, on Troy Hill.
2 Acres on Greensburg Pike.
5 Acres on Four Mile Run Road, 1¼ miles from P. C. R. R.
70 Acres near P. F. W. & C. R. R.
118 Acres near Pa. R. R., Westmoreland county.
90 Acres at Hill Side Station, Pa. R. R.
4 Farms in Preston county, West Virginia.
185 Acres in Armstrong county, underlaid with coal.
108 Acres and good improvements, in Trumbull county, Ohio.
900 Acres of Timber land, with Saw Mill and dwellings.
House and Lot on Center Avenue, near Kirkpatrick.
House and Lot on Vicroy street.
House and Lot in East Liberty.
House and Lot in Mansfield.
House and Lot on Carroll street, Allegheny.
House and Lot on Beaver avenue.
2 Houses and 4 Lots, very cheap, on Vine street.
2 Lots, very cheap, on Vine street.
2 Houses and Lot on Franklin street.
1 House of 9 Rooms and 2 Lots on Roberts St.
Farms in Illinois, Missouri and West Virginia.
Coal Lands in Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Beaver counties in Penna.

TO-LET.

2	Houses of	9	Rooms	in the 17th	ward; rent	$300
3	do. of	3	do.	do. 17th	do. do.	144
2	do. of	3	do.	do. 12th	do. do.	156
2	do. of	6	do.	do. 8th	do. do.	360
1	do. of	6	do.	do. 8th	do. do.	300
1	do. of	9	do.	do. 2d	do. do.	600
1	do. of	3	do.	do. 6th	do. do.	192
1	do. of	5	do.	do. 6th	do. do.	240
1	do. of	4	do.	do. 17th	do. do.	168
1	do. of	7	do.	do. 2d	do.	
1	do. of	6	do.	Grant street.		

The Houses that I have for rent will be rented very low to good tenants for the balance of the rental year.

APPLY AT

D. P. HATCH'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 91 Grant St., Pittsburgh.

no

THE FREEDMEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

whenever I have an opportunity to speak in the North, to people interested in the welfare of the inhabitants of the Southern section of our country, I will speak for the poor white man and the poor white child, made ignorant by assisting in the degradation of the negro. Leaving Corinth, Mississippi, I came to Raleigh, North Carolina. On the day that I reached that city, one of the great cities of the South in many respects, they were holding their first convention to nominate delegates to the Constitutional Convention. A poor white man was called to the chair. That man was so ignorant that he was not able to put a single motion made by the convention, and a son of the present Governor of the State stood beside the President of the Convention and announced every motion, saying, "I am requested to put the motion." I had the honor to speak to that body, and I spoke of the condition of the poor whites, of their condition made outrageous by the effects of slavery as it used to exist in that State; and as I made my address, that man, President of that Convention, stood and eyed me, and he wept as if his very heart would break, and when I finished my remarks, stepping forward he gave me his hand and said: "I thank you for what you have said for the poor whites of North Carolina." Every word of it is true. I have had occasion to assist the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau of that State. I traveled from Raleigh to Kingston, and from there to Tar River, and after I had rode along the road some distance, I said to the colored man driving the vehicle, "How far is it now to Greenville?" Said he, "When we get to a certain post I will tell you how far. Said he: "from this post to Greenville it is so many miles." Said I, "how do you know?" "Wait until we get to the next post and I will explain it to you." We drove on another mile and then we saw a post with notches cut in it. Said he, "Sir count the notches." I counted the notches. Each notch answers for one mile. It is so many miles from this post to Greenville. I said to that man, "Why have you not a sign post here, Greenville twenty-five miles." "Why," said he, "there are a good many people here who cannot read." "Black folks, I suppose." "Mighty heap of white folks here that can't read." And that is a fact. In the presence of that woman in Corinth, Mississippi, in the presence of that aged white man in Raleigh, in the presence of this post, I said to myself: I am an American, not a negro now, but an American. I love this country, it is mine. I love every interest that pertains to this land. I am interested in every word. Wherever I go I will say to the people of the North, to the people of the South, to good men and women everywhere, whatever you can do to spread education in the South; do it that the black man and the white man there may become good citizens of the country and good members of the church. It is the duty of every white man, of every negro, of every naturalized Irishman and German, to put upon the alter of his country the means which are necessary to carry education to the dark regions of our country, and if I had the time I would like to tell you what I have seen, as I have traveled in that country. Now my friend tells me to stop, that I must stop. He is my commanding officer, but, my friends, go from this meeting to night with the spirit of liberty and the purpose fixed in your hearts to make your land a christian land, your church a christian church, and see that the ignorant are educated, and educated after the christian method.

The congregation then sang the long metre doxology and were dismissed with the bendictton by Rev. Dr. Noble.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Chanfrau, the pleasing and humorous actor, closed his first week's engagement on Saturday night, playing in his great rôle of Sam. He received splendid support from the able stock company, which now graces the boards at this first class place of the drama. To-night, Mr. Chaufrau commences his second week's engagement, appearing in his sensational play of Joe, a companion piece to Sam, although, in the estimation of many, a much worthier production. Mr. Chanfrau gives imitations of nearly all the leading actors of comedy and tragedy on the stage in the various characters he assumes in the play.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The "Old Drury" has been thoroughly renovated and painted, and will re-open to-night with new scenery, new effects, and new properties, and with a full and carefully selected stock company, brought hither from New York. Miss Kate Fisher the most graceful and finished equestrienne actress, appears in her great role of Mazeppa, to-night.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—A grand combination troupe, recently strengthened by the addition of several world known vocalists and terpischorean performers, have contributed to render this place of amusement more popular than ever, as is proven in the large attendance each evening. During the present holiday week special attractions will be offered in drama, song, dancing and mirth.

BURNELL'S MUSEUM.—We insist that our people do not fully appreciate the merits and attractions of our home museum, on Fifth avenue. It abounds with curiosities in animal life, works of art aud ingenuity. The intelligent armless lady, the Albino twins, the four legged child, the crocodiles, snakes, birds, etc., are attractiions, which should keep a constant flow of visitors in attendance at the museum.

A Great Sanitary Reform.

Hon. William C. McCarthy has been devoting much attention of late towards devising some plan of abating or doing away with that standing nuisance connected with the emptying of cess-pools, which has been charged so often by the medical fraternity with being productive of sickness in the community. That he nas fully succeeded in his purposes has just been demonstrated by the introduction of a system which must certainly work great reform. The plan is to remove the contents of vaults in Vacuum Tanks. The tanks are on four-wheeled wagons, and when in operation, are connected with the vault to be cleaned by a line of pipe entirely air tight. In this way the work is done without infecting the surrounding air in the least, and so cleanly and unobtrusively does it operate that a bystander is unaware of the particular operation going on before his eyes until he is told what it is. It can be worked on Fifth avenue in broad daylight, and, save by its novel appearance, will attract no attention. The Board of Health has given endorsement and recommendation to these new cleaners, and probably the old methods of performing the work will be abandoned entirely. Orders for the service of the machines may be left at the office, No. 52 Water street, or at the Board of Health office, Fourth avenue, or sent through the Postoffice.

The Park Commission of Allegheny are considering the feasibility of commissioning the residents in the vicinity of the Park as policemen, for the purpose of preventing any injury to the grounds or trees by intruders. The large extent of territory covered by the Park renders it impossible for the regular policemen to arrest all trespassers, and the Commission think this plan would work better than employing special policemen, which could only be done at great expense.

Rare Chance to Buy Real Estate.—On Our fifth page will be found an advertisement of an elegant residence for sale. This property can be bought very low. For particulars, see advertisement.

Child Abducted.

Sunday morning, a lady from Jamestown, Pa., Mrs. Giddings by name, in search of her daughter, Phoebe Giddings, whom she says was abducted, or induced to leave her home on the 31st of October last, since when she has been unable to hear anything of her whereabouts. She states that a woman calling herself Mrs. Packard, and representing that she resided at No. 13 Penn street, had been stopping in Jamestown for some days previous to the departure of her daughter, and that the daughter was at the depot the day Mrs. Packard left the town, and got on the train with her. There is a Mrs. Packard residing at No. 13 Penn street, but she does not prove to be the one who was at Jamestown, as she has not been abroad from the city during the summer, consequently the other woman must have been traveling under an assumed name.

The girl Phoebe, is ten years of age and said to be very large for that age, is light complected, with light brown hair, and large blue eyes. Any person having knowledge of her present whereabouts will confer a favor on the mother by leaving information at the Mayors office, and they will also be liberally rewarded.

Despicable Meanness.

Of all the "tricks in trade," the latest and most contemptible came to our notice yesterday. A certain canvasser for Sewing Machines has been accustomed to call at every door, and generally asking permission to look at the machine belonging to the lady of the house. If the article happened to be one of the "Weed" pattern, (whose popularity, we believe, is unequaled in this city and elsewhere,) this so-called agent would, on pretense of examining it, dexterously turn the needle around or otherwise put it out of gear and then ask the proprietor to show him "how it went." If the lady did not happen to be sufficiently familiar with machines to discover the fraud, he would assure her that it was "the fault of the machine, and all others," except the kind he had to sell, and would then offer to exchange or sell her his. But he, like all rogues, found his match at last. The lady of the house caught him dismantling her "Weed" and turned him out of doors with some parting advice that he will be likely to remember.

First week of Prof. Carlin, the original Bohemian glass blower, at Burnell's Museum.

Positively the last week of the Four Legged Child at Burnell's Museum.

Fair and Festival.

The ladies of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, will open their promised fair and festival to-morrow and continue it up till Thanksgiving night. The pleasant occasions under the same auspices of past seasons are gratefully remembered by many of our readers who were so lucky as to attend, and we can promise even greater enjoyment at the coming fair, as the ladies have made strenuous exertions to secure the pleasure of all who will favor them with a visit. Dinners and suppers, including a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner, will be served, and our restaurant diners should direct their patronage on these days to the Fair room, where they will secure splendid meals and be waited upon by handsome ladies. The proceeds are to be applied to the payment of a church debt.

Prof. Carlin, the Bohemian glass blower, commences an engagement at Burnell's Museum to-day.

Positively the last week of the Four Legged Child at Burnell's Museum.

The Lungs.

Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, formerly editor of the "Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest," &c., has arrived in Pittsburgh, and will receive patients at the Merchants' Hotel to-day (Monday) and two days following.

Dr. H. was the introducer of the *Inhalation* treatment of Pulmonary complaints into the United States, and inventor of the Inhaling Instrument and Catarrh Syringe in general use, and has recently introduced "Hunter's New Patent Metalic Inhaler," specially designed—1st. To enable patients who wish to test the efficacy of the vapor treatment to do so at small expense and without going through a regular course. 2d. For use in families for the radical and speedy cure of recent colds, catarrh, &c. And 3d. For Physicians in their office practice. Price $10, with full directions.

Dr. H. will be happy to see any of his former patients who may call upon him, as well as all now under his treatment.

Hours 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Positively the last week of the Four Legged Child at Burnell's Museum.

Boots, Shoes and Blankets.

The patrons of the Mammoth Auction Rooms, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, are getting unexampled bargains just now in the way of boots, shoes, blankets, carpets and woolen goods. Messrs. Smithson and Co. are selling a fine stock at the very lowest prices. They offer better goods than may be obtained elsewhere in the city at lower prices than rule elsewhere, thus offering every inducement to purchasers. This is the time to visit the Auction Rooms and obtain value for your money. Housekeepers especially should not omit to visit the auction.

Fancy glass blowing, in all its varieties, by Prof. Carlin, at Burnell's Museum.

Positvely the last week of the Four Legged Child at Burnell's Museum.

This season game is quite plenty, and hunters are out in all directions, and the sport is said to be very fine. Our friend Mr. Remig, proprietor of the popular and well conducted "Telegraph Dining Rooms and Restaurant," No. 101 Third street, keeps his tables always supplied with the best the markets afford, as well as the largest oysters, the choicest meats, poultry, vegetables, &c. No better conducted saloon is there in the city than the Telegraph Restaurant, and any of our readers wanting a clean, enjoyable meal at any hour of the day, at a very reasonable price, should not fail to pay it a visit. Mr. Remig furnishes suppers for parties, balls, private or public banquets, at his capacious dining halls, in the best style and at the lowest of prices. We commend him as a gentleman eminently worthy of public patronage.

Positively the last week of the Four Legged Child at Burnell's Museum.

Museum.—The manager, Maj. Burnell, desirous of keeping up the attractions and novelties at this already very interesting place of amusement, has effected an engagement with Professor Carlin, the original Bohemian Glass Blower, who will make his first appearance to-day. All should bear in mind that this is positively the last week of that great wonder the *Four Legged Child.* Look out for another great wonder next week.

Positively the last week of the Four Legged Child at Burnell's Museum.

It is said that the copy of Shakspeare which Mrs. Fannie Kemble used at her readings in our city, last week, is the same which her great aunt Mrs. Sarah Siddons, the greatest tragic actress England ever knew, used during her lifetime.

Positively the last week of the Four Legged Child at Burnell's Museum.

Common Pleas Trial List.

Court met at ten o'clock Saturday morning, when the usual Saturday's business was transacted.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

210 Folley vs. Haberman.
211 Ott, for use, vs. Geiger, et. al.
214 Woggally & Co. vs. Kaleore.
219 Hassinger vs. Patton's E'xts.
229 Hunter vs. Galbraith.
233 Hibles vs. The Pittsburgh and M'Keesport Car Co.
234 Hill vs. Howard.
238 Good vs. Hirsh & Bros.
239 Steele vs. Jackson, et. al.
240 Owners of the Steamboat Ormstey vs. Owners of the Steamboat Parthena.
261 Weir vs. Walpine.

District Court Trial List.

Following is the District Court trial list for to-day:

73. Ripley & Co. vs. Schultz & Danner.
33. Herron vs. Patterson, Nehan & Co.
38. McClurg vs. the Connellsville R. R. Co.
40. Long vs. the St. Paul's Evangelical Church of East Birmingham.
43. McKeoun vs. Negley.
44. Archumbault vs. Smith.
45. Ardesco Oil Co. vs. Richardson et al.
48. Wilkins Oil Co. vs. King & Co.

Positively the last week of the Four Legged Child at Burnell's Museum.

The Pittsburgh Stencil Works.

Elsewhere we publish the card of the Pittsburgh Stencil Works, No. 11 Market street, Messrs. Smith & Sutton, proprietors. These gentlemen enjoy a high reputation in their business, and not only manufacture the best quality of burning brands for revenue stamping, stencil stamps, steel stamps, seal presses, cancelling stamps, brass and copper stencil dies, but also key rings, tags, box stamps, stencil paste &c. Their prices are very reasonable and their facilities unsurpassed for the speedy execution of orders. They refer to many of our leading houses, and are in every respect worthy the confidence and patronage of the business community. Read their card.

Bargains in Blankets, Carpets, &c.

The greatest bargains can be had in Blankets, Carpets, Furs, Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Horse Covers, &c., at H. C. Smithson & Co.'s, 55 and 57 Fifth Avenue. A great pile of these goods were purchsed recently at a Bankrupt sale, and are being disposed of at prices that should induce a call from every one in need of any of them.

The Pittsburgh Female College is conceded to be one of the very best places in America for the thorough education and mental training of girls and young ladies. Pupils are in attendance from every State of the Union, and are taught all the branches known in the curriculum of the foremost colleges.

Lecture.—George Alfred Townsend, poet, scholar and journalist, will lecture to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, on the "Pennsylvania Dutch,"—a subject made humorous, entertaining and instructive by the graceful lecturer. There will be no reserved seats.

Positively the last week of the Four Legged Child at Burnell's Museum.

Deafness, Blindness, Catarrh,

And all affections of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver and Nervous System, treated successfully at Dr. Aborn's Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 134 Smithfield street. tf.

The armless lady, white and black twins, the Liliputian King, and four legged child, all this week at Burnell's Museum.

The Purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take none other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York Sold by all druggists. M

There will be a meeting held to-night at the Wylie street African M. E. Church, at which Gen. O. O. Howard, J. L. Langston, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present to deliver addresses. A cordial invitation to the public is extended,

Confirmation.—Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, the zealous Catholic Bishop of this diocese, yesterday confirmed several hundred children in the faith, at St. Paul's Cathedral. The attendance was very large and the ceremony quite imposing.

Progressing.—The Montgomery avenue sewer, Allegheny, has been completed besond Webster street, and will, doubtless, be entirely finished before the season for work is closed.

The number of church goers in our community must be on the increase, judging from the attendance at the different churches yesterday.

An important change of time on the various railways is announced in to-day's paper by advertisement.

The place to get White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, is at Ecker & Caskey's, 167 First street.

On Thanksgiving, grand gala day at Burnell's Museum.

Most of the streets in Allegheny need some attention from the mud scrapers.

Positively the last week of the Four Legged Child at Burnell's Museum.

Trouble at Bear River City Not Ended.—The Mob Attempts to Burn the City—They are Repulsed by the Citizens With Hoavy Loss—Troops Gone to the Scene of Disturbance.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Bear River City, dated 9 P. M., says: The mob, who had been driven from the city, collected in the mountains, near Bear River, and sent into town for a physician to attend the wounded. They sent back word by the physician for the women and children to leave the town, as they intended to burn it. The Mayor telegraphed to Fort Bridges for troops, which are expected to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—The *Democrat's* Bear River City dispatch says: Part of the mob made an effort to burn the city on Friday night, but were beaten off by the citizens. Two of the mob were killed and several wounded.

Troops from Fort Bridger arrived on Saturday morning and the city is now tranquil.

The mob carried twelve of their dead to the mountains and left eleven bodies on the streets.

No more trouble is anticipated.

The Dark Ages Revived.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW CASTLE, DEL., November 21.—To-day, in the jail yard, seven persons, convicted of petty offences, were tied to a post and whipped. One was a man of seventy years, who received twenty lashes on the bare back. He cried bitterly during the ordeal. Two boys, of about twelve years, received twenty lashes each. One man was placed in the pillory until totally helpless from cold, and then whipped with twenty lashes.

Promotion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—Col. J. W. Brown, formerly commander of the Irish Brigade, has been appointed Brevet Brigadier General by President Johnson.

FROM EUROPE.

English Elections—Additional Members Chosen—Serious Riots at Sligo, Ripley, and Other Places—Gladstone Nominated—Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh—Reception of the Chinese Embassy—Speeches of Minister Burlingame, Queen Victoria and Lord Stanley.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 21.—The *Times* states that the election to the House of Commons shows thus far, Liberals, 310; Conservatives, 168.

The following were elected: Charles Buxton, Liberal, from Surray east; W. Johnson, Conservative, for Belfast; Sir R. Blennerhassett and Viscount St. Lawrence, Liberals, from Galway borough; Lord J. Manners, Conservative, for Leicestershire. The following Liberals were defeated: The Marquis of Harlington, for Lancashire; and Right Honorable C. H. Sonseman, for Stroud.

The *Daily News* gives the Liberal majority at 146.

Serious riots occurred at various places At Sligo there was quite a formidable outbreak. Before it was quelled, the houses were sacked by a mob. There was also a scene of violence at the little town of Ripley, in Derbyshire, where a sharp fight occurred, and many persons were injured by clubs and stones. The mob partially demolished several buildings, including the vicarage,

It is announced that Lord Stanley has acceded to a modification of the Alabama settlement, which permits the Commission to sit in Washington.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Attempts have been made to organize anniversary obsequies in commemoration of the hanging of the Manchester Fenians in this city and Dublin to-morrow. The proceedings will doubtless prove abortive through the action of the government officials.

At the Lancashire nomination for Parliament, the Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone was declared to have a majority on a show of hands.

EDINBURG, Nov. 21.—Lord Justice Inglis was to-day chosen Chancellor of the University of Edinburg over Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone.

NEW YORK, November 22.—A cable dispatch from London yesterday morning says: Mr. Burlingame, and his associate Ministers of the Chinese Embassy, were presented to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle by Lord Stanley. Mr. Burlingame briefly addressed Her Majesty in the name of the Emperor of China. He expressed the desire that the health and happiness of the Queen, and the people over whom she presided, would be long and lasting. He also referred in appropriate and feeling terms to Sir Frederick Bruce, and spoke in the very highest terms of the valuable cooperation rendered by the English Representative. In the course of his address he made a graceful allusion to the well known friendship of Her Majesty for the United States. Mr. Burlingame then presented a letter of credence from the Emperor of China, rather an expensive document, beautifully encased in yellow satin.

Her Majesty was evidently pleased, and on receiving the document addressed Mr. Burlingame, saying: She was glad to welcome the first Chinese Embassy to Great Britain. She was pleased to greet Mr. Burlingame and the mission, and expressed the belief that its object was a step in the right direction.

Mr. Burlingame then introduced his associate Ministers and Secretaries to the Queen. The interview throughout was marked by the utmost cordiality. A magnificent lunch was shortly after served, and while the company was seated, Lord Stanley took occasion to express himself as perfectly in accordance with Mr. Burlingame's sentiments relative to China. It was true, he said, a certain degree of opposition, originating in ignorance of the real object of the Chinese mission, coupled with a desire to adhere to the old traditional coercive policy, met Mr. Burlingame on his arrival in England. But this had all passed away. Mr. Burlingame, by his dignified course, and feeling the grandeur and importance of the trust confided to him, had conducted himself in such a manner as to disarm opposition, and create not only a favorable impression for China, but for the United States; for, while acting as a representative of the Emperor of China, his dignified bearing and progressive ideas exhibited him as true type of the representative American. Lord Stanley then concluded by expressing the belief that the cordial principles which are fast influencing the nations of the world have changed.

ITALY.

NAPLES, November 21.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in violence. Many houses and farms in the vicinity have been utterly destroyed. The market town of San Gorgo is in imminent danger.

ARRIVALS.

ANTWERP, November 21—The steamer Cambria, from New York *via* Queenstown, from Havana, arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, November 21.—The steamer City of Cork, from New York, arrived to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—The steamship Cuba arrived via Queenstown yesterday noon from New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMEERCIAL.

LONDON, November 21.—*Evening*—Consols 94⅛. American securities quiet, 5-20's 74¾. Stocks quiet, Illinois 96. Erie heavy, 29¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Cotton buoyant; sales of 20,000 bales of middling uplands at 10⅝allD., Orleans 11⅛all1¼d., Egyptian crop stated at two million cantars. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Provisions: beef flat 90s., lard 65s., 6d., others unchanged. Produce: refined petroleum advanced to 1s., 6d.

LONDON, November 21—Petroleum 1s., 6d. Sugar, on spot 36s., 6d.

HAVRE, November 21.—Cotton market quiet 136 frans, on spot.

ANTWERP, Nov. 22.—Petroleum closed yesterday at 53 francs 50 centimes bid for standard white; sellers asked 54 francs.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Refined petroleum closed last night at 1s. 7d. per gallon.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22.—5-20s closed yesterday at 79¼@79⅝.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Bourse steady; Rentes 70 francs 80 centimes.

HAVRE, Nov. 22.—Cotton firmer at the close; Tres Orninair on the spot 137 francs; low middling to arrive quoted at 122 francs 50 centimes.

PANAMA.

Protest Against the Obnoxious Tax—American Consul Instructed to Resist its Enforcement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 21.—Panama papers of October 30th, are received per steamer Arizona.

The force under Correroso was daily expected on its return from quelling the insurrection in Chiriqua.

The obnoxious tax decree of Mendoza had been protested against by all foreign Consuls, and a meeting of the merchants on the subject had been held, but the acting President refused to rescind the degree.

Up to the last dates no efforts has been made to enforce it. It is believed the American Consul has been instructed to resist the enforcement of the decree on Americans.

There is no South American news. The Arizona bring $294,000 dollars in treasures.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COOPERS ABOUT TO STRIKE.

The coopers resolved last night to strike on Monday for the wages which were paid them previous to last winter, unless, as they expect, the employers concede to the advance.

BELMONT'S REPLY TO CHARLES M'INTOSH.

An answer to the complaint of Charles McIntosh, in the Erie matter, was filed by Mr. Belmont, yesterday, alleging the belief that the total number of Erie shares is muuch greater than stated by Mr. McIntosh; that he, Belmont, is not concerned in any short sales, and has no interest in depressing the value of the stock, but is, on the contrary, interested to enhance the same: and has no pecuniary interest in any litegation now pending or contemplated, except to secure the faithful management of said Company, and preserve its prosperity from the depredations of the managers. He adds, before the commencement of this action his firm brought action against the Erie Company and its Directors for the protection of the firm's interest as stock holders, to the amount of 4,000 shares actually owned, and also to restrain the further illegal issues of stock, and obtain the appointment of a receiver of the funds of the company. He denies that the road is managed for the interests of the stockholders, and charges that Gould and Fiske, and other Directors, are combining to use the funds and properties in their private speculations, with the object to defeat, impede and obstruct the legal remedies of the stockholders; whereupon he prays that all orders made in this action be set aside, and the complaint be dismissed with costs.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

A writer in the *Atlas* says the promotion of A. Oakey Hall will leave a vacancy in the office of District Attorney, which is to be filled by Judge Samuel B. Garvin, of the Superior Court. The transfer of Garvin leaves a vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court, which will be supplied by Abram Russell, present city Judge. All these judicial vacancies are filled by the Governor.

DID NOT LIKE THE SECURITY.

Col. Gibbons, the alleged leader of the Cuban filibusters, desired to make a contract, a few days since, for over a million dollars' worth of war material, with a firm in this city, but his sureties were not considered reliable, and the operation fell through.

FEMALE INCENDIARY ARRESTED.

A young girl was arrested at Jamaica, Long Island, yesterday, suspected of having caused many of the incendiary fires in that place and vicinity within a short time. She confesses to having set two barns on fire.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

Owing to the great increase of incendiary fires in this city of late, the Superintendent of Police has detailed men to duty in different parts of the city, to discover incendiaries.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

The cigar makers held an indignation meeting in City Hall Park this afternoon, at which they resolved to start several cooperative cigar stores in this city immediately.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official vote of Brooklyn was as follows: Seymour, 39,838; Grant, 27,707; Hoffman, 41,416; Griswold, 26,149.

HAVANA.

Interesting from Havana—Progress of the Revolutionists—Great Suffering Existing—Country About Corraccos Quiet—Crops Good and Prosperity Returning—Ill Feeing Against Americans—The Firemen Volunteer—Liberal Reforms Granted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, November 21.—Many rumors are in circulation in the city in regard to the numbers and position of the revolutionists. The insurrectionists claim that they have from ten to twenty thousand men, and are in possession of the town of Pureto Principe, but the reports are doubted. It is stated that a disagreement has taken place among the leaders of the insurrection in regard to the Presidency. The commanding Generals and principal leaders of the revolutionists are reported to be Dominicans.

The report received here from Spain that General Prim advocates a Bourbon dynasty, causes much rejoicing among the ultra royalists.

A battalion of volunteers, principally veterans, are organizing for active service.

The revolutionists still hold Bayame and other towns.

There is considerable excitement in this city and the surrounding country.

The revolution is thought to be decreasing, and the opinion is that it will be crushed out on the arrival of the troops expected from Spain.

The Cuban Republicans claim that the Revolutionists are daily receiving reinforcements, but information received by the government, through private letters, is to the contrary.

It is reported that great suffering exists in the revolutionary districts, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

The report of the uprising in Vuetia Abacs proves to be a hoax.

All accounts are agreed that the main portion of the Revolutionists are badly armed.

The telegrams received by the government to-day state that Puerto Principe continues in possession of the government troops, with Valmaseda commanding, who ridicules the idea of his being attacked by the Revolutionists, but on the contrary, says he has commenced operations against them.

Later advices from Carraccas represent that the country was generally quiet. A few small bands of malcontents were roaming in the mountains but the citizens everywhere desired peace, and were disposed to acquiesce in the authority of the existing government.

Congress was to meet on the 1st of January, when the new President would be inaugurated.

The dispute about the barque Julia, still remained unsettled, the Commissioners had not yet returned to Carraccas.

Reports received from Porto Rico show that the crops are in a flourishing condition, and prosperity is again returning to the island.

Political agitation has subsided, and the whole population is tranquil.

Later dates from Port au Prince are at hand. The revolutionists are again making progress. The excitement against Americans has not abated, but seems to be on the increase.

Captain General Lersundi to-day received six thousand volunteers, and the whole fire department of the city, the members of which have been armed and drilled. They make a very fine appearance. This force, united with the regular troops in and around the city, constitute an army of twelve thousand disciplined men, all of whom can be placed at the disposal of the government in an emergency.

The *Gazata* to-day publishes the manifesto of the provisional government at Madrid, making liberal reforms in the government of the Island. It has been transmitted by telegraph, railroad and other channels, to all the towns of the interior. It is the general belief that the circulation of this document in the disturbed districts will prove a powerful auxiliary in putting an end to the revolution.

Little Girl Murderer Sentenced.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UTICA, November 21.—Carswell, convicted of the murder of the little girl, Abby Sanders, was sentenced to be executed on January 8th, next.

PARAGUAY.

Iron Clads Bombarding the Augustura Fortifications—Delay in the Movements of the American Squadron—Gen. Webb Exonorates Minister Washburn—Letter from Rear Admiral Davis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 21.—Later advices from Paraguay state that Caxias, with the allied army and fleet, had arrived in front of the Paraguayan works near Viletta, but was detained from assault by the natural defence of the position. On the first of November, however, a reconnoitering party succeeded in capturing an important redoubt, while the iron clads had bombarded the Augustura fortifications.

The delay in the moving of the American squadron is said to have been caused by a difficulty between Rear Admiral Davis and General Webb on a point of etiquette.

General Webb has published an order exonorating Minister Washburn from all blame in the course he took in Paraguay, and asserting that any other course would have cost him his life.

Commander Kirkland, of the Wasp, says he received Minister Washburne and family on board his vessel on the 10th. On the 11th Commander K. had an interview with Lopez, who expressed unlimited friendship for the United States, but deplored what he termed the unprincipled conduct of Minister Washburne. The Paraguayans treated the Wasp most hospitably, furnishing all needed supplies.

The following from Rear Admiral Davis has been received at the War Department:

U. S. Flagship Guerierre, Rio de Janeiro, October 26.—SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department I have invited Gen. McMahon, the Minister to Paraguay, and his family, to take passage in this ship or the La Platta. I have already said in my communication, 314 current series, I shall accompany him to Paraguay. I shall confer freely with Mr. Worthington, the Minister to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, from whom I shall obtain information which will serve to modify and mature my plans. I shall keep the Department constantly and fully advised of my actions.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. H. DAVIS,
Rear Admiral Commanding.

Minister Washburne has arrived at St. Thomas, from Paraguay, on board the U. S. steamer Shamokin.

Bishop Duggan Censured.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, November 21.—The Committee on the celebration of the anniversary of the Manchester martyrs, met last night, as decided on at the previous meeting. The delegation chosen to wait on Bishop Duggan and request permission to perform a requiem mass for the repose of the martyred souls of Allen, O'Brien and Larkins, reported that the Bishop refused to comply with their request on the ground that he did not wish to have the church brought into connection with any political party, and he had always refused to countenance Fenianism; that the movement had a Fenian tendency, though not gotten up by either branch of brotherhood here. A resolution was passed deprecating the conduct of Bishop Duggan, and regretting his refusal to grant permission to have the anniversary requiem mass offered up for the souls of our martyred brothers; and that we feel as if our rights as Catholic Irishmen are outraged, and that no influence can quench the heaven-born spirit of liberty inherent in our natures, and implanted there by our Creator, nor smother the sympathy we feel toward those who have laid down their lives for those principles which are so firmly implanted in Irish hearts.

Fenian Prisoners—The Murderers of D'Arcy McGee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, November 21.—The Fenian prisoners in jail here, under the *habeas corpus* suspension act, are to be liberated on bail at once.

Buckley, Doyle and Kensella, indicted as accessories to the murder of D'Arcy McGee, will not be liberated.

Whalen was removed from jail last night under a writ *habeas corpus*, to be present in the Toronto Court at the argument on application for a new trial. He will return to jail, whatever the decision may be.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOWELL, MASS., November 21.—Three persons suffered death this morning in the fire at No. 92, Merrimack street. Their names were, Michael B. Gaffney, George Maury and Sybil Shockford.

Stables and Horses Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, November 22.—The city stables on Washington street, near Fourth, were destroyed by fire this morning. A large number of horses and mules were burned.

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STAINED GLASS!

STAINED GLASS!

STAINED GLASS!

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